THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 14,476. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1876.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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FURNITURE—12th Page—6th col.
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HELP WANTED—MALES—11th Page—6th col.
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MACHINERY—11th Page—2d col.
MARBLE MANTELS—1st Page—4th col.
MEDICAL—2d Page—6th col.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—1st Page—5th col.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—10th Page—6th col.
MUSICAL—1st Page—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—7th Page—6th col.
PERSONAL—1st Page—1st col.
PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.—11th Page—5th col.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—12th Page—5th col.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—2d Page—1st and 2d cols.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—2d Page—2d col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—2d Page—2d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—1st Page—1st col.
REWARDS—1st Page—1st col.
SALES AT AUCTION—2d Page—4th, 5th and 6th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—12th Page—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—12th Page—6th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—1st Page—1st and 2d cols.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—1st Page—2d col.
STORAGE—11th Page—6th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—11th Page—2d col.
THE TRADES—11th Page—6th col.
THE TURF—1st Page—2d col.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—2d Page—2d col.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—1st Page—6th col.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—2d Page—4th col.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—11th Page—5th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—2d Page—6th col.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—2d Page—1st col.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—10th Page—6th col.

PERSONAL.

ANGIE—NO MATTER ABOUT THE WEATHER. Argyle Shadow Ball to-night. BROADWAY.

BRONCHINE.

DANIEL BANKS, FORMERLY OF BOOTLE, NEAR Liverpool, England, or his next of kin showing legal proof, may hear of something to his or their advantage by applying to ARTHUR SANDY, box 803 Post office, N. Y.

LADY IN BLACK FUR SACQUE, WALKING DOWN 5th av. at 1 P. M. Sunday, thence to 43d st., looking at New York Club House while passing. Gentleman following desires interview. Address SINCERE 33, box 148 Herald Uptown Branch office.

PEACHES.—LEAVE TO-DAY. SORRY NOT TO HAVE seen you. Write me how and where you are. Chicago. CURTISS.

QUEEN—2D AV., TUESDAY, 2½ O'CLOCK. MULETEER.

SUPERB—WESTMORELAND, RAIN OR SHINE.

W.—WIDE AWAKE, YOU BET I AM. ARGYLE Shadows to-night. K****.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY. Hippodrome Building.
Noon service from 12 to 1 o'clock every day, except on Saturday, when it is held at Association Hall.
Afternoon service at 4 o'clock, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
Admission free, without tickets.
Every Night, at 8 o'clock, in Madison Avenue Hall, and Overflow Meeting at same hour in Fourth Avenue Hall.
Young Men's Meeting, Fourth Avenue Hall, every night at 9 o'clock, and Saturday night meeting at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock.
Special tickets for the evening service of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be issued to non-churchgoers and to persons not yet entered on a Christian life on personal application at the Hippodrome each day at 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Entrance by door marked F, in 26th st., near 4th av.
No service at the Hippodrome on Saturday and no noon meeting on Sunday.
Services close on April 19.
A number of articles have been found, which owners can obtain on application.

MONDAY NIGHT SERVICE WILL BE CONDUCTED by Mr. Sankey.
Mr. Moody will meet young converts and inquirers only in Association Hall every Monday night at 8 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LARGE BLACK POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING Papers valuable only to owner. Finder will receive $5 by returning it to Union Square Hotel billiard room. J. C. SHEEHAN, Manager. No questions asked.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, A SMALL ITALIAN Greyhound. $10 reward will be paid if returned to THOMAS R. SUDLOW, 17 East 9th st.

LOST OR MISCARRIED THROUGH MAILS—NOTE, payable to order of myself, indorsed, for $1,150, dated April 6, due July 9. Persons are cautioned not to negotiate for same, as payment has been stopped. F. A. CARPENTER, 51 Maiden lane.

LOST—FRIDAY, APRIL 7, CREPE VEIL, ON 4TH st., from Bank st. A liberal reward for the same at 19 Morton st.

STOLEN—ON SUNDAY A. M., A RED WALLET FROM coat in Hoffman House barber shop. A suitable reward will be paid on return of same, papers, &c., to office. Address enclosed. No questions asked.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—LOST, A WAREhouse Receipt, numbered 12,982, issued by Messrs. Titus & Burdett, of No. 40 West st., New York, dated March 2, 1876, for 100 bales of cotton, marked R. E. P. All persons are hereby warned against receiving said receipt, delivery having been stopped, and are requested to return the same, if found, to WM. E. ROGERS & CO., 19 South William st.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM THE CORNER OF 46th st. and 3d av., a Bag, with a Smith & Wesson Revolver. Return to 60 West 47th st. No questions asked.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION—Thursday, April 20, 1876, at the rooms of the institute, Cooper Building. Polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
C. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

ALABAMA STATE DISTRIBUTIONS—CHARTERED by the Legislature.—Drawings every 21 days; 13th distribution, on the Havana plan (class 13), to be drawn at Mobile, Ala., April 13, before sworn commissioners; 3,080 cash prizes; capital prize, $25,000. Tickets, $5; quarters, $1 25. All prizes paid in full after the drawing. Agents wanted. For circulars address WILKINS & CO., box 1,481 Post office, Mobile, Ala., or box 3,419 Post office, N. Y.

A.—ISAAC G. BOYCE, 267 BROADWAY, LAWYER.—Divorces obtained promptly, without publicity; desertion, incompatibility, habitual drunkenness, infidelity, inhuman treatment, conviction of felony. Passports obtained.

A PRIZE OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Extraordinary Havana Lottery.
15,000 tickets, 871 Prizes.
Drawing, April 24, 1876.

1 Prize of	$1,000,000
1 Prize of	500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000

Smallest Prize, $500.
Royal Saxon Government Lottery.
Main Drawing commencing May 1, 1876.
86,000 tickets, 36,000 Prizes.

1 Prize of	(gold) $120,000
1 Prize of	(gold) 72,000
1 Prize of	(gold) 48,000

Full explanatory circulars free.
THEODORE ZSCHOCH,
Post office box 5,594. 116 Nassau st., New York.

A.—KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES OF J. S. SMITH & CO.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 375, FOR 1876.
45, 19, 7, 47, 43, 1, 77, 46, 6, 18, 48, 23, 25, 73.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 376, FOR 1876.
29, 59, 40, 20, 61, 50, 74, 60, 45, 37, 36, 69, 22, 17.
All orders address B. NATHAN, box 4,870 Post office, New York city.

A.—PARKS, EMERSON & CO.
Kentucky State Lotteries, drawn daily.
Royal Havana Lottery, drawn every 17 days.
Kentucky Single Number Lottery, drawn April 29, 1876.
Prizes cashed, information furnished and circulars free.
180 Broadway. Post office box 5,272, New York.

BUY TO-DAY.—LAST CHANCE.
$150,000 distributed.
Wyoming Lottery draws this day, April 10. Tickets, $1; six for $5. Prizes cashed in full. ALLAN & CO., 79 Nassau st., New York.

CARPENTERS.—THE MASS MEETING WILL BE held to-night, at Central Hall, 147 West 32d st.; 8 P. M.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Office hours from 8 to 3.

DR. JAMES CAN BE SPECIALLY CONSULTED ON diseases of men, at 66 Fulton st.; moderate charges, honorable confidence, thorough treatment; twenty years' experience; advice free.

EXTRAORDINARY HAVANA LOTTERY.
First Prize,
One million Spanish dollars.
Second Prize,
Half a million Spanish dollars.
German Government Lotteries.
WACHSMANN & CO., Bankers,
box 3,316 Post office. 75 and 77 Nassau st.

G.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTteries. SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO., Managers.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS NO. 267—APRIL 8, 1876.
42, 35, 41, 13, 29, 7, 68, 45, 43, 47, 46, 2.
KENTUCKY, CLASS NO. 268—APRIL 8, 1876.
47, 74, 57, 14, 2, 58, 68, 51, 46, 45, 17, 6, 12.
HENRY, EXTRA CLASS NO. 167—APRIL 8, 1876.
24, 8, 41, 37, 14, 21, 73, 36, 45, 47, 16, 22.
HENRY, CLASS NO. 168—APRIL 8, 1876.
54, 12, 71, 68, 5, 25, 40, 10, 19, 73, 29, 51, 55.
Full information by applying to or addressing J. CLUTE, 200 Broadway, or box 4,969 Post office.

G.—SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO.'S GRAND monthly Distribution, on the Havana plan, to be drawn April 29; also Royal Extraordinary Havana of Cuba draws April 24. Full information by applying to or addressing J. CLUTE, 200 Broadway, or box 4,969 Post office.

K.—CHRONIC CATARRH, DEAFNESS; IMPROVED method—instantaneous relief; permanent cures. Dr. STODDARD, No. 8 West 14th st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, Dr. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East 10th st., New York.

NEW ORLEANS AGENCY.—A BROKER, FAVORAbly known, would like to add one or more agencies of goods suitable to the wholesale grocery trade. Please address box 2,489 Post office New Orleans, La.

PILES—PILES.—HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES PERmanently eradicated in two or four weeks without the knife, ligature caustic or pain; perfect cure guaranteed in every instance and not one cent charged until effected. Dr. HOYT, 21 West 24th st.

PILES OR HÆMORRHOIDS PERMANENTLY ERADIcated in two to four weeks' painless treatment; no knife, ligatures, caustics or cautery employed; positively NO CHARGE FOR TREATMENT UNTIL CURED. Circulars free. Dr. STODDARD, only office No. 8 West 14th st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Grand Extraordinary Drawing,
April 24, 1876.
Capital prize,
One Million Dollars.
Only 15,000 tickets; 871 prizes, amounting to $2,250,000. Circulars, with full explanations and history, free.
B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers,
10 Wall st., basement.
Post office box 4,682.
Highest rates paid for Havana bank bills and Spanish gold.

SECOND LOUISIANA GOLD DISTRIBUTION.
At New Orleans, April 29, 1876.
Capital Prize, $100,000!
8,580 Prizes, amounting to $502,500.
All paid in Gold.
Only 20,000 Tickets, at $50 each, currency.
Tenths and Twentieths in proportion.
For information, circulars, &c., address or apply to
No postponements. WILLIAMSON & CO., Brokers,
Box 6,026 Post office. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas st.

STUTTERING EFFECTUALLY REMOVED.—CONFIdence guaranteed; abundant references. Address, for circular, AMERICAN VOCAL INSTITUTE, 103 Waverley place.

TO THADDEUS SHERMAN, OR WHOM IT MAY CONcern.—You are hereby notified to remove from our store, No. 229 Pearl st., New York, on or about the 20th day of April, 1876, certain trunks and boxes, supposed to be your property, and left by you with one Alfred H. Hildrick about seven years ago, and pay the charges for storage, &c., thereof. Unless you do, the same will be sold at public auction to pay expenses. E. BACH & SON.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c.; Medicines for all diseases; Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene st., near Canal.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A VERY LARGE ST. BERnard Dog, two English Greyhounds, one Italian Greyhound, one Cuban Mastiff, and a large assortments of other fancy Dogs, at MEYRR'S No. 3 West 3d st., near Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS GREENER TREBLE WEDGE FAST breech loader; very finest and but little used; 10 bore; all improvements. A. C. SQUIRES, No. 1 Cortlandt st.

SECOND HAND W. & C. SCOTT'S SONS' TOP ACtion Breech-Loader; rebounding compensating lump and horn heel plate; a bargain. CHARLES L. RITZMANN, 943 Broadway, above 22d st.

SPORTING DOGS—BLACK AND WHITE SETTER Dog Dash, bred from Gordon's setter Guess; is 15 months old and well broken on woodcock and quail and is a good retriever.
BLACK AND WHITE SETTER DOG PURITY, by Gordon's setter Guess, from Webster's slut Fanny, 15 months old; unbroken.
AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 11,
at 10 o'clock, by
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, AT THEIR MART,
110 and 112 East 13th st.

TWO BLACK AND WHITE SETTER DOGS, BRED from Gordon's setter Guess out of Webster's slut Fanny, one well broken and the other unbroken, 15 months old, AT AUCTION TUESDAY, APRIL 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK, BY VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, at their Mart, 110 East 13th st.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK FOR SALE OR TO LET.—APply to PHILIP DATER, 26 Broad st., New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT AUCTION.
By WM. VAN TASSELL, Auctioneer.
Office and Auction Mart, 110 and 112 East 13th st., near 4th av.
Messrs. VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY will sell
On WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 11 o'clock,
The New York Livery Stables,
Nos. 10 and 12 East 21st st., between Broadway and 5th av.
24 head of Horses, from 15½ to 16 hands, suitable for carriage, family or business use.
15 Clarences and glass front Coaches, Landaus, Barouches and Phaetons, &c.
Top Wagons and Phaetons; also 25 sets of single and double Harness, all in first class condition, and will be on exhibition on and after April 17 up to time of sale, when catalogues will be ready at Auction Mart and at office of stables.
Full particulars in next Sunday's paper.

AT AUCTION.
By VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, Auctioneers, at their Horse and Carriage Auction Mart, 110 and 112 East 13th st., near 4th av.
On TUESDAY, April 11,
at 10 o'clock,
Family Establishment.
Elegant team dark brown Horses, 15¾ hands high, 6 and 7 years; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; very stylish and handsome, with full manes and tails; can be driven by any one; are afraid of nothing; have good bottom and endurance; can trot better than 4 minutes; are every way a safe and reliable family team, and are warranted sound, kind and true.
Top full spring Wagon, used twice, Pole and Shafts; built by Brewster & Co., of Broome street.
Coupe, Pole and Shafts, in fine order, by Brewster & Co., of Broome street.
Four-seat Park Phaeton, in fine order, by Brewster & Co., of Broome street.
Fine light gold mounted Harness, by Stillings, of 5th av.
Fine double Coupe Harness, carved, mounted in gold, by Baker, of Boston.
Single light and Coupe Harness, by Baker, of Boston.
Four and six seat Sleighs, black Bear, Wolf and Buffalo Robes; Bells, fine Dress and Stable Blankets, Lap Robes, &c., &c., being the entire establishment of a private family.

Very elegant Team black Horse and Mare, black Horse Jupiter and black mare Maggie Mitchell, 14¾ hands, 7 and 9 years; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; very stylish and handsome, with long manes and tails; can trot together in condition better than 2:50; can now beat 3 minutes; Jupiter can any time beat 2:45 singly; are every way safe and reliable gentleman's road team, and are warranted kind and true; and
Top Wagon, pole and shafts, by R. M. Stivers; also Double Harness by Dean, Robes, Blankets, &c., &c.
The well known chestnut Trotting Gelding, Judge Duffy, sired by Jupiter, dam an Abdallah mare; has a record over West Side track last fall of 2:40; can trot on road in 2:45 to-day and can beat 2:30 when in condition; does not shy or pull; is very steady and reliable; is superior for gentlemen's road or track use; will stand without tying and is warranted kind and true; Single Harness; no top side bar Road Wagon.
Clarence, full size, by J. B. Brewster & Co.
Barouche, by Wood Brothers.
Second hand Landau, by Brewster & Co.
Twenty other Horses, suitable for family, business, road use. Description in catalogue at Auction Mart morning of sale.

A STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 116 WEST 50TH ST.; four stalls; all improvements; price $13,000. Owner, W. C. LESTER, 232 West 52d st.

AT PRIVATE SALE, AT 117 WEST 37TH ST.—A Clarence in fine order, a Barouche, a light Wagon and a pair of stylish Horses, Harness, &c.

A HAMBLETONIAN STALLION FOR SALE—BY Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam, a fast mare; 15¼ hands; bay; can trot fast; will be sold cheap. Address GEO. N. REMER, Goshen, N. Y.

A NEW PONY PHAETON, $100; NEW ROCKAWAY, $125; 1 second hand Rockaway, $75; 1 Top Wagon, $50; also new and second hand Landaus, Landaulets, Coupes, Coaches, Clarences, Extension Top Phaetons; Depot, Road, Express Wagons; Sulky, $30; Skeletons and Harness, Blankets, &c., very low prices; Caffrey Sulkies. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
Landaulet, Pole and Shafts, by Miner & Stevens.
Coupe, by Bradley, Pray & Co., Pole and Shafts.
T Cart, Pole and Shafts, by J. B. Brewster & Co.
Landau, by Brewster & Co., of Broome st.
Clarence, full size, by J. B. Brewster & Co.
Coupe Rockaway, Pole and Shafts, by Miner & Stevens.
Six-seat Rockaway Carriage, by Brewster.
Top Wagons, by Stivers; top Wagons, by Brewsters; Rockaways, Depot Wagons, top and no top Pony Wagons and Carriages of every description.
At private sale at VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S, 110 and 112 East 13th st., near 4th av.

A.—SECOND HAND "T" CARTS.
Several of our own and other makers, all in good order and at reasonable prices.
BREWSTER & CO., 5th av. and 14th st.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE "Brewster Wagon,"
the standard for style and quality,
now ready for inspection at our factory and warerooms.
Broadway and 47th st.,
5th av. and 14th st.
Special attention is called to our improvement in side-bar Wagons, which enables us to offer the lightest, safest and best riding wagon ever produced.
BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st.

A.—LOOK. CHOICE FAMILY HORSES.
ATTENTION is called to the great sale of Mr. Arnould's entire stock of 10 high bred carriage, coupe, road and saddle Horses, at Union Auction Mart, No. 20 18th st., near Broadway, Monday, April 10, at 11 o'clock A. M. See Sunday's and Monday's Herald. Catalogues now ready at the mart.

A.—ONE LANDAU, ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, one Victoria and one Phaeton, all nearly new, used by a private family, to be sold cheap. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, 109, 111, 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

A.—BEFORE YOU PURCHASE LOOK—FOUR ELEgant city top pony Phaetons, one Park; two seat, pole, shafts. 511 7th av.

A BARGAIN—FIVE GOOD WORK HORSES, SUITAble for truck, farming or any business; also one horse Truck and two horse Truck; must sell; no work. No. 602 Hudson st.

A.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, BLACK MARE, 15¾ hands; black Horse, 15¼; two sets of Double Harness, one Carriage and Buggy Harness, Park Phaeton, all first class and warranted in every respect; the property of a gentleman confined to his bed for some time. Can be seen at 146 West 38th st.

AN ELEGANT FULL SPRING TOP WAGON, nearly new, for sale; also set rubber mounted Harness, Whip, Lap Robe and Blanket; above property will be closed out at a sacrifice to a cash customer, as owner, having disposed of his horse, has no further use for them. Inquire for three days at stables, 149 West 35th st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE TROTTING Horse Billy Button. Apply at 161 East 28th st., or Van Tassell's Tuesday's sale.

A.—TWO HORSE PLATFORM SPRING WAGON, 12 feet long, in good order; price $75. Inquire at 19 Bergen st., Brooklyn.

A.—ARRIVED FROM ILLINOIS, A LOT OF GOOD work Horses; sold cheap. Apply at No. 3 Vestry st.

A CLOSE PARTNERSHIP—$100, WORTH $250, Trotting Mare Bess; also light top Express Wagon. 207 West 19th st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—UNPRECEDENTED AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE PRIVATE STABLE OF THE HIGH BRED, FAST AND WELL KNOWN HORSES, ELEGANT CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &C., &C., THE PROPERTY OF JOHN R. PORTER, ESQ., TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), APRIL 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK, PROMPT, AT THE STABLE NO. 3 NEILSON PLACE (MERCER ST.), BETWEEN WAVERLEY AND CLINTON PLACES, AND IN REAR OF THE NEW YORK HOTEL, WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE,
including the elegant and fast Kentucky bred brown Gelding PILOT, 15.2½ hands high, 6 years old; sired by Hamlet; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer, the sire of Gloster, Bodine and others; he by Rysdick's Hambletonian, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith Maid; Pilot is one of the finest bred horses in the country; he was purchased by present owner when 4 years old, and has always been carefully handled, and has now strength and age enough to be put in training; he is finely broken to all harness, and can beat 2:35 on track and show time under watch; he is an easy, pleasant driver; is fine gaited; this fine and fast young horse is worthy the attention of gentlemen and horsemen, as with his fine breeding, gait and disposition and extra speed, he certainly will trot well down in the twenties before the season is over. He is warranted sound and kind and true in every particular.
Fast and reliable Trotting Gelding LONG BRANCH, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; was sired by Daniel Lambert; dam by Rysdick's Hambletonian. This fine young trotter has but few equals; he is finely gaited, gentle and handy; can beat 2:30; trotted on Monmouth Park track last season in 2:31, 2:30 and 2:29¼; he is a fine breaker and catcher, a good company horse, has no superior to pole, afraid of nothing and warranted sound and kind.
Also, three-quarter thoroughbred bay Gelding, 15½ hands high, 7 years; is an elegant styled horse, rich and genteel in appearance, long flowing mane and tail, fine disposition and fine open gait; he knows as much as any ordinary driver; fears no locomotive or anything else; can trot 5 miles in 14 minutes, a single mile in 2:35, under the watch; he is fully warranted, sound and kind.
N. B.—The above two geldings make one of the handsomest as well as one of the fastest teams to be found; they will be sold separately or together.
The black Trotter NERO, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, was sired by General Knox, dam the Eaton Horse; is handsome and stylish as well as a gamey driver; trotted his fourth heat last fall in 2:37¼; can beat 2:35 on any track, and if in proper hands will trot in 2:25 before the first day of July; he is warranted sound and kind.
Fine and fast brown Gelding DETECTIVE; he was sired by Ethan Allen, is 15½ hands, 6 years old; can trot in 2:30, and can show better than a 2:25 gait on road; he is pure gaited and without any exceptions as fine a gentleman's road horse as stands for sale, and warranted sound and kind.
Resolute and stylish black Trotting Horse, 15½ high, 7 years old; is coal black; sired by Conklin Star; dam Long Island Black Hawk; can trot all his heats in from 2:35 to 2:40; trotted seventh heat on Prospect Park in 2:38½ last September; warranted sound and kind.
Fast and stylish bay Trotting Horse, JIM BAKER; he is 15½ hands high, 6 years old; was sired by Young Morrell, and is half brother to Fearnaught; was purchased last fall in Maine by present owner, and showed on day of purchase 2:47; he has improved in speed and can speed a 2:35 gait now; is high headed and stylish, needs no check or martingale and is as fine a road or track horse as can be found; he is warranted sound and kind.
Fine large blood bay Trotting Horse BAY PRINCE; is 15½ high, 6 years old; was raised in State of Michigan and sired by Magna Charta, the sire of Henry, and resembles him very much in appearance, style and gait; has record of 2:36 when 4 years old at Jackson, Mich., as Doyo's colt; he trotted this season at New Dorp, Staten Island, the best half mile—in third heat—in 1:15; is a perfect model of a trotting horse, and one of the most genteel trotting horses to road wagon on road; is pleasant and easy driver, with powerful, rapid and pure gait; is sensible and well behaved, and warranted sound and kind and can show 2:30 on good track.
Carriages consist of 1 Coupe, 1 Victoria, 1 Pony Phaeton, top Road Wagons, 1 Rockaway, 1 Sleigh, single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c.
N. B.—The above stock are all strictly first class and well worthy the attention of gentlemen in want of any of the above, as owner is well known on road and turf for past years, and has always had the reputation of driving the best horses on road, and considered one of the best connoisseurs of horses in the State. They will be sold to highest bidder, without any limit whatever.
THE ABOVE STOCK WILL ARRIVE AT ABOVE STABLE EARLY ON MONDAY MORNING, AND WILL BE ON EXAMINATION UP TO TIME OF SALE. GROOM AND TRAINER WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE TO GIVE ALL INFORMATION REQUIRED.
REMEMBER, SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
A FULL WARRANTEE GIVEN WITH EACH HORSE AND AMPLE TIME ALLOWED FOR EXAMINATION AND TRIAL OF SPEED, ENDURANCE AND GENTLENESS.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE GREAT AND IMPORTANT BANKRUPT SALE OF HIGH BRED ROAD AND FAMILY HORSES, ELEGANT CARRIAGES, FINE TOP WAGONS AND BEAUTIFUL PONY PHAETONS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, MADE BY DUNSCOMB, ALL THE PROPERTY OF A LATE WALL STREET BANKER, WHICH MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO HIGHEST BIDDER, REGARDLESS OF COST OR VALUE, ON TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), APRIL 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK, PROMPT, AT PRIVATE STABLE REAR OF HOUSE NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS., INCLUDING BEAUTIFUL BAY TEAM ECLIPSE AND JUNO,
6 years old, 15¾ hands, have fine style and action; need no checks, drive as one horse; raised by Mr. Clark, Scott county, Ky.; took first premium at 4 years old as the handsomest and fastest of that age, showing a mile to the pole in 2:51; they trotted last season in 2:37; they can show all their heats inside of 2:40; they were sired by Ashland, son of Mambrino Chief, dam of Eclipse; Sally Graham, by Volunteer, dam of Juno; Indian Queen, by Chancellor, son of Mambrino; they are remarkably good drivers, fear nothing, have great endurance, well broke to all harness and good under saddle; they are fully warranted all sound and kind.
THE VERY HANDSOME IRON GRAY GELDING, American Boy, 6 years old, 15½ hands; can outstyle any horse in the State; beautiful arched neck, fine head, and clean limbs; free from spot or blemish; he was raised by Mr. Wallace, Lexington, Ky., sired by Cassius M. Clay, dam by Mount Holly, son of imported Messenger; he trotted three heats at Lexington, at 5 years old, in 2:34, 2:31 and 2:32¼; this is the most promising young horse in the city, and is decidedly the handsomest horse that goes the road; he is an excellent pole horse; he trotted a mile last season with running mate in 2:24; he can be driven or ridden by any lady; he is warranted sound, kind and true.
FAST AND STYLISH BAY MARE, LADY WINFIELD, 6 years old, 15¾ hands; fine style and action; long, flowing mane and tail; is well broken to all harness; been driven and ridden by a lady; is very attractive and a good driver; fears nothing; raised in Orange county; sired by Messenger Duroc, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lily, by imported Consternation; she trotted five heats on Goshen track in 2:31, 2:28, 2:26½, 2:29 and 2:27¼; can speed a 2:20 gait, and with proper handling will rank with the best this coming season, as she has great endurance; fine, open gait; is a square, level trotter; don't interfere or need booting; she is warranted sound and kind.
THE BEAUTIFUL LADY'S DRIVING AND SADDLE BAY MARE LITTLE NELL, 7 years old, 15¼ hands, very stylish and handsome, is the most perfect lady's horse in the State; any lady can drive her up to a locomotive with perfect safety; raised in Kentucky, sired by General Knox; dam, Lily of the Valley, by Idol, son of Mambrino Chief. She can trot a mile to a pony phaeton inside of 2.50, and is a very pleasant driver, well broke to all harness, and warranted perfectly sound and kind.
N. B.—The above horses were purchased for owner last season; they are all acclimated and ready for everyday use, and are the most perfect horses ever offered for sale public or private. Twenty-four hours given, and if not found as warranted money will be refunded. Speculators and all who want something fast and reliable are invited to call and examine and ride behind any of the above horses at any time previous to sale.
Carriages and wagons are all in good condition, consisting of full-spring and side-bar top wagons, beautiful top pony phaeton, double and single harness, all by the best city builders, fine robes, elegant kersey blankets, stable fixtures, &c., &c., all of which must be sold to highest bidder. Sale absolute and positive, rain or shine; no postponement.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON,
19, 21, 23 and 25 13th st.,
near University place.
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 10 O'CLOCK.
ON EVERY HORSE WARRANTED SOUND FROM 24 HOURS TO 3 DAYS FOR TRIAL.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSE IN THE CITY.
GENTLEMEN HAVING HORSES OR CARRIAGES to sell, or those wishing to buy, will find our business continued on precisely the same strict and honorable principles which have always characterized the dealings of our house and won the respect and confidence of the business community as well as the public at large.
LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.
ARCH. JOHNSTON.

AT AUCTION,
by WM. VAN TASSELL, Auctioneer.
Office and Auction Mart, 110 and 112 East 13th st., near 4th av.
Messrs. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY will sell on THURSDAY, April 13, 1876,
at 11 o'clock,
the entire Contents of Livery Stable
125 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.
Five Teams, from 15¼ to 16 hands high.
One black Horse, can trot in 2:30.
One chestnut Horse, can trot in 2:37.
One brown Horse, can trot in 2:38.
One gray Horse, can trot in 2:50.
One bay Horse, can trot in 3:00.
Four fine single Driving Horses, suitable for business and family driving.

Four Clarences, in good order, by Dunn.
Eight top Wagons, by Stivers, Waterman, Hatfield and Jackson.
Four two seat Wagons, by Daley & Tooker, of Brooklyn.
Four no top Wagons, by Miner & Stevens and Brewster.
One two seat Rockaway; one Sulkey, by Stivers.
Skeleton Wagon, by Dusenbury & Nelson; one Business Wagon, by Gray; one English Tub, one Gig, one Breaking Cart, four three seat Sleighs, one two seat Sleigh, seven Cutter Sleighs, Sleigh Bells, fur Robes, Blankets, &c., &c., being the entire contents of carriage and light driving stable stock; now on exhibition, and can be examined and tried any time until day of sale.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A LADY'S TURNOUT; AN elegant Horse and top Pony Phaeton, nearly new, and a set of Harness; also two Horses, fit for butcher, grocer or farm use; warranted sound. Inquire at 352 East 66th st., near 1st av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, ABOUT LEAVING THE city, wishes to dispose of, cheap for cash, their handsome Coupe-Rockaway, in superb order; also Double Harness. Inquire at stable, 147 and 149 West 35th st.

A.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS HORSE, HARNESS and Truck, separate or together. Apply at No. 5 Vestry st.

A BROWN MARE; ALSO BRIGHT BAY MARE, young and sound, $75 and $150; also Express Wagon, Truck Harness. 112 Henry st.

A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT EXTENSION TOP Phaeton, seats four, pole and shafts, good as new, will be sold for less than half cost; a double and single Harness; a beautiful top Pony Phaeton; top Buggy and fast Horse; can show 2:40 or better; 6 years old, 15½ hands; warranted sound and kind; also a team that can trot very fast. Call and ride and, if you want to, buy a genuine trotter or pair. Speed shown or no sale. Warrantee given. Must be sold this week. Stable No. 33 East 12th st., between Broadway and University place.

A.—JUST ARRIVED FROM INDIANA, A CARLOAD of Horses, fit for truck or any business, to be sold cheap. 43 Great Jones st., near Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE, FIVE HORSES, PROPERTY OF A contractor, fit for farming, express, grocery or general use, at half value; trial allowed. Inquire at 380 Broome st., near Mulberry.

A RARE CHANCE.—MUST BE SOLD AT A SACRIfice, two Phaetons, two full spring top Wagons, 2 sidebar top Wagons, two fine sets of Harness, all made by best city makers; nearly new. Private stable 57 East 33d st., corner 4th av.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION—AUCTION.
GREAT AND IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF 10 EXTRA FINE VERMONT, HAMBLETONIAN, MESSENGER AND MORGAN ROAD, CARRIAGE, COUPE AND SADDLE HORSES, THE PROPERTY OF MR. ARNOULD, OF VERMONT, WHO HAS SENT HIS ENTIRE STOCK TO BE SOLD THIS DAY (MONDAY), APRIL 10, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., AT THE UNION AUCTION MART, NO. 20 18TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
The above stock has arrived and is now at the mart.
Catalogue ready, with full description and Pedigrees.
The stock comprises, viz.:—
Handsome grey Coupe or Carriage Horse, 5 years, 16 hands.
Bay Road Horse, 6 years, 15½ hands; trots in 2:50; safe for a lady to handle.
Bay Gelding, half brother to No. 2, coming 7 years, 15½ hands; is an excellent roadster.
Sorrel Horse, 6 years, 15½ hands; suitable for ladies or children to ride or drive.
Small bay Pony, 5 years old; perfect pet for ladies or children.
Lady Columbus brown Road Mare, about 15½ hands, 5 years old; trotted when 4 years old in 2:46; sired by Columbus, dam Morgan mare.
Brown Horse, Young Ethan; fast traveller and a great roadster; coming 6 years, about 15½ hands.
Finest team of cross matched Trotting Horses in the State, sorrel horse Prince and dapple gray horse Eddy; are very handsome; coming 6 years each, 15¾ hands high; can trot single or together in 3 minutes.
Elegant large bay Coupe or Carriage Horse, about 7 years, 16 hands; a good traveller and of great endurance.
N. B.—All the above horses are perfectly broke to harness or saddle for ladies' or gentlemen's riding or driving, and will be warranted sound and kind for two days; parties in search of first class family horses would do well to call and examine this stock, as it is a chance seldom offered and now only on account of the declining health of the gentleman, who is obliged to go to Santa Barbara, Cal., by the urgent advice of his physicians.
Also, immediately after the sale of the horses, will be offered a large assortment of new and second hand city made Carriages, single, double and coupe Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c.; top and open Road Wagons, extension top Park Phaetons, top Pony Phaetons, Depot Wagons, pony canopy top and Basket Phaetons, doctors' Phaetons; all must be sold, as the parties have no further use for them.
Sale positive, rain or shine.
N. B.—REGULAR SALES EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. SHARP.

A.—FOR SALE—SEVEN HORSES, SUITABLE FOR farming, grocery, expressing or any business; for sale at half value; property of a widow. Apply at 86 Amity st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts.

A.—HANDSOME MORGAN BLACKHAWK HORSE, 8 years, sound, kind, 15.3 high, trot in 3 minutes, perfectly safe for lady, cheap. Inquire at Wm. Young's factory, 40 Spring st.

A.—I OFFER, ON ACCOUNT OF MY HUSBAND'S death, five Horses, suitable for truck, farmer or any business, at a sacrifice. 55 South 5th av., near Bleecker st.

A.—FOR SALE, BAY CANADIAN PONY AND eight cheap work Horses; Wagons and Harness. 153 South 5th av.

A BARGAIN—GLASS FRONT COACH, BY DUNN, $225; 6-seat Phaeton, by Dunn, $125; 120 lb. Road Wagon, city made, $125; top Phaeton, city made, $160; all in good order. PETER B. MASTERSON, 59th st. and 7th av.

BARGAINS.—WAGONETTE, BREWSTER, MAKER; Coupe, Barouche, no top Wagon, at JAMES FLANAGAN'S, 157 East 32d st. I put on the best light steel tire for $12 a set.

CARRIAGES—ALL KINDS, MY OWN MAKE, AT EXtreme low manufacturer's prices, for ten days; warranted; leather top new Pony Phaetons, $120, up; ditto Buggies, $135; rubber top Buggies, $110; depot (4-seat) top Wagons, $125; Rockaways, $160; extension top 3-spring Park Phaetons, $190. GRUBE, 366 Canal st.

CARRIAGE REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES executed in the best manner; estimates will be made if desired; carriages called for and delivered; Mr. J. A. Buckridge, so long known with the late Messrs. John R. Lawrence & Co., will have charge of this department. WM. H. GRAY, 1,404 Broadway.

FARMERS AND CANALERS.—FOUR HORSES, FOUR Mules, double Harness; your own price. No. 207 West 19th st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CHESTNUT GELDING, 6 years old, by Diamond Denmark, dam a thoroughbred mare; Diamond Denmark was by Denmark, by imported Hedgeford; this horse is 16 hands high, and is one of the finest saddle horses ever raised in Kentucky, having all the gaits popular in that section of country; he is kind in single and double harness, and would make a fine coupe horse; he is a very showy and substantial animal, and will be sold at a sacrifice. The horse can be seen at the private stable No. 4 East 39th st., two doors from 5th av.

FOR SALE BY A GENTLEMAN—A PAIR OF YOUNG Mares, fast and sound and a perfect match; also a strong and handsome sorrel Horse, fine for pole, or would make a stylish saddle horse. Can be seen at private stable No. 111 West 51st st. Ask for William.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME WELL BRED BAY, 15 hands, saddle Horse; sound and kind; splendid horse for a boy; sold only for the reason that the son of the owner has outgrown him; trial given; price $250. May be seen at private stable 34 Lexington av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-WHEELED DOG CART, BY Brewster, in perfect order. May be seen at stable 25 East 49th st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH; TOP Phaeton and Harness, as good as new; cost $800, will sell it for $300; also Landaulet, as good as new, $500. Private stables 18 East 39th st.

FINE HARNESS,
made of Moffat's leather, rubber trimmings (instead of leather), hand stitching and fashionable.
A. S. FLANDRAU,
372 and 374 Broome st. (old stand of Brewster & Co.)

FOR SALE—GOOD DRIVING HORSE, LARGE, extra fine appearance, coupe or carriage animal; fully warranted. 370 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—HEAVY, CHUNKY BROWN MARE, 15 hands, 6 years; suit grocer, farmer; also cheap Pony. 87 King st.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE, FIVE HORSES, SUITABLE for grocers, farmers or any business, from $65 to $125. 155 Christopher st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST CLASS WORKING Horses, fit for any kind of business, from 6 to 8 years old; will allow a good trial; to be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at 57 Great Jones st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BAY HORSE, 15 HANDS, 5 years, free and stylish driver; also one gray Horse, 16 hands, at half value. 430 East 18th st.

FOR SALE—GOOD PONY HORSE, SOUND AND kind; suit butcher, baker or grocers; sold cheap, owner has no use for him. 204 West 16th st.

HANDSOME SURREY WAGON—SUITABLE FOR speeding or park; is the most comfortable, showy light vehicle in use; $85. 219 West 46th st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE CHEAP, LIGHT SINGLE Harness, suitable for doctor or family use; made of best material; covered and gold mounted. 186 1st av.

HORSE THAT CAN TROT IN 2:40; PRICE $200; Wagon and Sulky. 116 West 50th st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—30 FINE YOUNG HORSES, just from Indiana, from 5 to 7 years old, 14 to 17 hands high; all sound and kind. Inquire at 120 Norfolk st.

HARNESS.—CHEAPEST HARNESS STORE IN NEW York; good buggy Harness, hand made, $15; good Grocer's Harness, $25; good double team Harness, $50; a good Horse Blanket, $1 50. Please call and examine for yourselves. FISHER & OSBORNE, Manufacturers, No. 71 Barclay st.

I AM FORCED TO SELL FOUR CHEAP HORSES for want of use; no reasonable offer refused; also single Truck and light business Wagon. 410 West 39th st.

LOOK.—$90 EACH; TWO SIDE BAR TROTTING Wagons; city built; fine order. 124 West 19th st.

POWERFUL FAST WALKING BIG HORSE, $45; little sore forward; valuable for country. 88 New Chambers st.

PRIVATE TEAM OF CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE or exchange for a single Horse that will suit. Call for Vroman's team at Bellinger's stable, 38th st. and 7th av. Owner, 229 6th av.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.
Landau, Clarence, Coupe, Landaulet Coupe, Victoria, Coach, Pony Phaeton, T Cart, Two-Wheeler, top Wagons.
WOOD BROTHERS, 740 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTER WHITE PRINCE, one of the handsomest and best road horses in the city, 15½ hands high, tail touches the ground, warranted sound and kind and to trot in 2:35, can be driven by a lady. Also an elegant Windsor top Wagon, gold mounted Harness, Blankets, &c. Will be sold separate or together at a sacrifice. Address SENATOR, Herald Uptown Branch office, or call at private stable, No. 4 West 19th st., where they can be seen and tried.

TRACK SULKIES.—IN ORDER TO POPULARIZE our Sulky trade we offer from stock or will build to order Track Sulkies, in all weights, unsurpassed in quality and form, for $125. BREWSTER & CO. (of Broome st.), Broadway and 47th st.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS PRIVATE STABLE, 33D ST., near Broadway, at reduced rent. V. SCHAEFER, No. 483 6th av.

WANTED—SIX SEAT GERMANTOWN OR COUPE Rockaway Carriage. Address JAMES WATTS, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A LIVERY AND BOARDing Stable, well stocked and in a good location. Address, giving inventory and terms of lease, with bottom price for cash, PRESIDENT, Herald office.

$75—TEAM FARM MARES; COACH, $125; COUPE, $100; Road Wagon, Top Wagon and Buggy cheap. 253 West 31st st.

$80 FOR TEAM GOOD HACK OR FARM HORSES; young horse, tender forward, cheap. No. 4 7th av.

$150—WORTH $250, BEAUTIFUL NEW TOP EXpress Wagon; must be sold. Stable 124 West 18th st.

155 EAST 23D ST.—BENSON BROTHERS HAVE one top side bar Gentleman's Road Wagon; used but little; cheap.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 4TH AV., OPPOSITE Cooper Institute, Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Languages. Day or evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy taught practically. Demand for operators.

A FRENCH LADY TEACHER WISHES A SITUAtion to give a complete French education in a school or a private family. Call at Mr. Meynial's, 138 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
726 Broadway.
A short and effective course of practice for adults.
C. C. MARSH, author of
Popular Works on Bookkeeping. Apply for circulars.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO ENTER
Packard's Business College.
Packard's Business College.
Rates reduced
Rates reduced
to suit the times.
to suit the times.
Call or send for circular with full particulars.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal and Proprietor,
805 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—NEW DEsigns, from $12 upward; also Monumental Work at greatly reduced prices; Marble Turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st.

STEWART'S SLATE, MARBLE AND WOOD MANTELS—New and elegant designs, from $10 up. The trade liberally dealt with. 220 and 222 West 23d st.

DRY GOODS.

A.—CARPETS.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF
MOQUETTES, VELVETS, BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 3-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
OILCLOTHS (all widths).
ENTIRE CARGO OF MATTINGS,
white, red, check and fancy, from 20c. per yard.
LACE CURTAINS
from
ONE DOLLAR
per pair to the finest imported (half price).
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st.
**Call and examine.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

A.—A.—SPECIALTIES, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S Millinery, Ladies' Dress Caps and Mourning Millinery. Mrs. MYERS, 22 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av.

DRESSMAKERS AND LADIES WILL DO WELL TO call at the New York Side-Plaiting Establishment, 135 Bowery, near Grand st., and 2,070 3d av., between 113th and 114th sts., Harlem.

GOLDEN & CO.'S PARIS MILLINERY—RECEIVED via steamer Amerique trimmed Bonnets, $10, $12, $15, $17, $19 to $55. 313 6th av., between 19th and 20th sts.

LADIES AND DRESSMAKERS WANTED—TO GET their Plaiting done at the NEW YORK SIDE AND BOX PLAITING CO., 242 Grand st.

SIDE, SPACE AND BOX PLAITING TO 23 INCHES wide. S. JOSEPH, 38 Forsyth, near Canal st.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.—B. AND N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With a view to diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specific course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian at 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.......Wed., April 12 | ABYSSINIA*.Wed., April 26
BOTHNIA.....Wed., April 19 | *RUSSIA......Wed., May 3
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

MOST DIRECT AND ECONOMIC ROUTE TO HOLLAND, BELGIUM, THE RHINE, SWITZERLAND, &C., &C., VIA ROTTERDAM.
Steamer ROTTERDAM................April 13
Steamer CALAND....................April 27
These beautiful steamers, carrying the United States mail to the Netherlands, are great favorites with the public. Trips regular, rates low; comfort and living perfect.
For freight, FUNCH, EDYE & CO. For passage, L. W. MORRIS, 50 Broadway.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.........April 13 | POMMERANIA.....April 27
GELLERT.......April 20 | GOETHE..............May 4
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in England, Scotland and Wales:—
Cabin, first saloon, gold......$100
Cabin, second saloon, gold......60
Steerage, currency......30
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., New York. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH (G. B.), for the landing of passengers.
The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from pier No. 43 North River, as follows:—
AMERIQUE (Pouzolz)..........Tuesday, April 18, at 1 P. M.
ST. LAURENT (Lachesnez)....Tuesday, April 25, at 4 P. M.
FRANCE (Trudelle)..............Tuesday, May 2, at 1 P. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):—
First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation.
Second, $72. Third, $40.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Thursday, April 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Thursday, May 4, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, May 13, at 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, May 27, at 8:30 A. M.
from pier No. 45 North River.
Cabin passage, $60, $80 and $100, gold.
Steerage, $28, currency.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.........April 15, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC............April 22, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........April 29, at 9:30 A. M.
BALTIC...............May 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC...........May 13, at 8:30 A. M.
From White Star Docks, pier 52 North River.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, in gold; return tickets on reasonable terms. Steerage, $28.
Saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are placed amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 37 Broadway, New York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
sailing every TUESDAY,
from pier 46 North River.
IDAHO....April 18, 1 P. M. | WISCONSIN...May 2, 1 P. M.
NEVADA..April 25, 3 P. M. | WYOMING...May 16, 11 A. M.
Cabin, $65, $70 and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $40; steerage, $26.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM PIERS 44 AND 47 NORTH River. For London direct.
CANADA, Thursday, April 13, 8:30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
HELVETIA, April 15, 9½ A. M. ITALY, April 29, 9½ A. M.
ENGLAND, April 22, 3 P. M. EGYPT, May 6, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency.
Drafts issued from £1 upward, at current prices.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.
TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
Sailing from pier 18 East River, as follows:—
SOMERSET, Western..............Saturday, April 15
ARAGON, Symonds...............
Cabin passage, $75; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30, currency; excursion tickets, $120; prepaid steerage certificates, $26. Apply to W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 70 South st.

ANCHOR LINE.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA..........Sails Saturday, April 15, at 10 A. M.
BOLIVIA............Sails Saturday, April 22, at 3 P. M.
ALSATIA............Sails Saturday, April 29, at 10 A. M.
ANCHORIA.........Sails Saturday, May 6, at 2 P. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, currency, according to accommodation.
INTERMEDIATE, $35; steerage, $28.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NEW YORK AND LONDON.
REGULAR AND DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATIONS,
EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY,
by the "ANCHOR LINE" steamers,
ELYSIA, UTOPIA, AUSTRALIA AND ANGLIA,
commencing Saturday, April 29.
Passengers booked to all points at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROS., AGENTS, 7 BOWLING GREEN.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY,
from pier 42 North River (foot of Canal st.) as follows:—
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, April 20
STATE OF VIRGINIA..................Thursday, May 4
STATE OF INDIANA...................Thursday, May 18
and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70 and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage passage office, 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER....Saturday, April 15 | WESER..Saturday, April 29
MAIN.....Saturday, April 22 | MOSEL....Saturday, May 6
Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, Havre or Bremen:—
First Cabin, $100 Gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage $30 currency.
Return Tickets at reduced rates.
Prepaid Steerage Certificates, $32 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL, sailing from pier 53 North River, as follows:—
COLOMBO..........April 8 | HINDOO...............May 6
OTHELLO..........April 22 | NAVARINO...........May 20
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency. Excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., 56 South st.

EUROPE.—VALUABLE INFORMATION TO TRAVELlers and tourists; routes and rates to every point; 1,000 itineries to select from; sailings of steamers, &c.; 10 cents, post free. COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD Passage Office. Steamers every day; Cork, Liverpool, Glasgow, Derry; Drafts payable everywhere. O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S Hotel, 182 Chatham square.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

WEEKLY STEAMERS FOR BERMUDA ISLANDS.
The elegant steamer
CANIMA, Captain Liddicoat,
will be despatched on Thursday, April 13, at 3 P. M., from pier 12 North River, to be followed by steamship
BERMUDA, Captain Angrove,
April 20. For freight or passage apply to
QUEBEC & GULF PORTS STEAMSHIP CO.,
29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &C., &C.
sailing from pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steamship ACAPULCO..........Saturday, April 15
connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
GREAT REPUBLIC.........................May 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.,
on the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PANAMA TRANSIT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., AND PACIFIC PORTS, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY WILL SAIL THURSDAY, APRIL 20, AT 1 P. M.,
from pier 13 North River, for Aspinwall, connecting, via Panama Railroad, at Panama with first class steamships for ports as above.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL SS. LINE.
Steamers leave pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Wednesday, April 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.........Thursday, April 13
CITY OF NEW YORK...........Thursday, April 20
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS,
via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Wednesday, April 12
CITY OF MEXICO..............Tuesday, May 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New Orleans April 16 and May 7, for Vera Cruz and all other ports.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.—These first class steamships will sail at 3 P. M. from pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar st., for Havana direct, as follows:—
WILMINGTON..............Tuesday, April 18
COLUMBUS..................Thursday, April 27
For freight and passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR HALIFAX, N. S., AND ST. JOHNS, N. F.—CROMwell line.—Steamship Geo. Cromwell will leave pier 10 North River, on Tuesday, April 18, at 3 P. M. Cabin passage, in gold, including state room and meals to Halifax, $16; to St. Johns, $35. Apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st. Steamship Geo. Washington follows Friday, April 28.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
The steamship
HUDSON, Captain Gager,
on Saturday, April 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from pier No. 9 North River.
Through bills of lading given to Mobile and all principal points on the Mississippi River.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
Apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—A FAMOUS WINTER RESORT.—Regular mail steamships from New York via Savannah, April 13 and 27; from Savannah, April 19 and May 1.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South st.

TEXAS LINE FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT KEY West, carrying the United States mail.—The steamer CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Captain Pennington, will sail on Saturday, April 15, at 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River. Through bills of lading given to all points on the Houston and Texas Central, International and Great Northern, Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroads. Freights and insurance at lowest rates. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or W. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

MORGAN'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
for New Orleans and Texas,
will sail every Saturday to New Orleans, transferring Texas freight there to Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad for Morgan City, thence, per Morgan's line of steamers, to Texas ports.
The ALGIERS will sail from pier 36 North River, New York, on Saturday, April 15, at 3 P. M., for New Orleans direct.
Through bills of lading signed to Mobile, Galveston and to all points on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, Houston and Texas Central, International and Great Northern, Texas and Pacific and Trans-Continental railroads, and to Indianola and San Antonio, and all points on the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railway, Brazos Santiago, Corpus Christi, Rockport, St. Mary's and Fulton.
Freight for St. Mary's and Fulton landed at Rockport. Lighterage and channel dues at either Corpus Christi or Brazos Santiago at the expense and risk of consignees.
Through rates to Brownsville, via Rio Grande Railroad.
Insurance can be effected under open policy of C. A. Whitney & Co., New Orleans. From New York to New Orleans, ½ per cent; from New York to all Texas ports via New Orleans, ⅞ per cent.
Freight at lowest rates. For freight or further information apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents,
pier 36 North River.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.—WEEKLY LINE to Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga.; sailing every Thursday, from pier 20 East River. The steamer ASHLAND, Captain Crowell, will sail Thursday, April 13, at 3 P. M., for Fernandina and Port Royal. Through tickets issued to all points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERMAN GELPCKE, 153 Maiden lane.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing from pier 37 North River.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia. Newbern and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ¼ per cent. Freight received daily at pier 37 North River. General offices, 197 Greenwich st. N. L. McCREADY, President.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

A.—REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK; also for Stuyvesant and intermediate landings; steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; steamer McMANUS, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from Leroy st., at 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMBOATS LEAVE Pier 41 North River daily (Sundays excepted), at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points north and west.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMBOATS FOR TROY AND ALL points Northeast and West, leave daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., from pier 49 North River.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus—Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL leave every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday; JAMES W. BALDWIN, Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Harrison st., Pier 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON,
via Newport and Fall River. The world renowned Steamboats BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M. Through tickets sold at all principal hotels in the city.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSkill and intermediate landings.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st. (pier 35), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt st. ferries, as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive:—From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE New Jersey Southern Railroad.—Fare from New York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing March 13, 1876. Leave New York from Pier 8, North River, foot of Rector st., at 10:45 A. M., for Philadelphia, Vineland and Toms River. At 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Tuckerton and Toms River. W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Reduction of Fare.
Steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT, from pier 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
Providence Line,
from pier 27 North River, foot of Park place. Steamships ELECTRA, and GALATEA, at 4:30 P. M.

EUROPE.

ENGLISH AGENCIES.—TO BANKERS, INSURANCE companies, financial agents and mercantile firms, to be let, in the heart of the city of London (one minute from the Bank of England), new and most desirable Business Premises, especially valuable to any undertaking, where great publicity, central situation and commodious offices are essential. Particulars of CHARLES TIGHE, 42 Lombard st., London, England.

FLORENCE, ITALY.
A. GUARDUCCI & CO., Bankers,
No. 9 Via del Giglio.
Circular Notes and Drafts on London, Paris and New York cashed at the best exchanges. Letters received and promptly forwarded.
Reading rooms, with American and English papers.
Goods stored and forwarded. No commission charged.

ROTARY PUMPS, ON THE GREINDL SYSTEM—PATented in Europe and America; apparatus of every dimension and height for pumping out mines and quarries; Nautical Pumps for dry hold repairing, Brewery and Paper Mill Pumps, Vacuum and Gas Pressure Pumps. Prices, free Antwerp, packing included:—78 gallons per minute, 750f.; 157 gallons, 980f.; 2,362 gallons, 5,500f., direct acting pumps. Goods sent within a week after receipt of order. These pumps may be seen in action at the Philadelphia Exhibition. For information, orders, permits to make, address L. MOREAU, Chaussee d'Anvers, Bruxelles, Belgium, or his agent in Philadelphia.

THE BALL SEASON.

GRAND BALL OF 1876,
Academy of Music, April 25.
Boxes and tickets may be had on application at Chickering Hall from 2 to 5 o'clock daily.

MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF ACKNOWLEDGED ABILITY AS solo and church organist, and as conductor of quartet and chorus choirs, who has held the position of organist and choir master in a prominent Episcopal church for a number of years, desires an engagement from May 1; can furnish singers if desired. Address ORGANIST, care Messrs. John F. Stratton & Co., No. 55 Maiden lane, where the advertiser may be seen Wednesday and Friday, from 2 to 3 P. M.

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST DESIRES A POSItion in a church, New York or Brooklyn. Address ORGANIST, box 186 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE GIVES instruction on Pianoforte, Organ, Harp and Harmony at pupil's residence; $10 quarter; reference. Address, with reference, TEACHER, box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A CULTIVATED LADY, AN EXPERIENCED AND accomplished teacher, gives pianoforte and singing lessons, $10 per quarter; highest references. Address, with residence, CHANTEUSE, box 125 Herald office.

ARATA PARAVALLI, TENOR SINGER FROM ITALian Opera, teaches piano and singing for $10 per quarter. 117 West 27th st., near 6th av. Pupil's residence $15 per quarter.

WASHINGTON.

The Latest Cloud Lowering Over General Babcock.

SAFE BURGLARY DEVELOPMENTS.

President Grant Longing for the 4th of March, 1877.

THEORY OF GENERAL BELKNAP'S DEFENCE.

Dark Doings of Ex-Secretary Delano's Son John.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1876.

GENERAL BABCOCK'S CONNECTION WITH THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE—DISGUST AND ANNOYANCE OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE DEVELOPMENTS—AN UGLY LOOK FOR THE EX-SECRETARY—HIS EARLY ARREST PROBABLE.

The most devoted friends of General Babcock are shocked at the revelations of the witness Whitley on the subject of his connection with the safe burglary case and the unsatisfactory nature of General Babcock's own explanation in reply. President Grant is credited with exclaiming this morning:—

"I wish to heaven the 4th of March, 1877, was at hand!" and then going on to philosophize over the fact that his appointments of personal friends to office had been failures, betrayals or worse, while those made on political or party grounds had been almost all of them successes and hits. In fact, all kinds of rumors are flying to-night covering the latest aspect of the relations between the President and his late secretary. It is said that the President is deeply grieved and mortified at the developments of the safe burglary investigation. He had thought that, with the verdict of "not guilty" and the retirement of his favorite and confidential secretary, there would be an end of trouble on the latter's account, but the startling disclosures of Detective Whitley have staggered the best friends of General Babcock, who are apprehensive as to what will come next. It is asserted by those claiming to have talked with the President since yesterday, that he will go before Proctor Knott's committee and make a plain statement of all he knows concerning the safe burglary case, showing that he had nothing to do with ordering Attorney General Williams to discontinue the suits against the guilty parties, which will be another deadly blow at Babcock. Another gentleman, supposed to be on intimate terms with the President, says that Grant has given Secretary Babcock a terrible lecture on his "unfaithfulness." Another report says that the President was very angry, and talked exceedingly plain to the ex-secretary, but that, when the matter was fully explained by General Babcock, the President exonerated him. The only rift in the dark cloud which has lowered upon the head of General Babcock is the possible false testimony of Whitley, who once testified, it will be remembered, not only to his own innocence and noncomplicity, but proved an alibi by the most respectable witnesses when he was on trial here in Washington last spring for participation in the safe burglary. Whitley's revelations are spurred by the promise of a full pardon for his connection with the affair, and his testimony now will be thoroughly sifted by Judge Knott before the pardon is placed in his hands. Should Whitley not be controverted General Babcock will be promptly indicted by the local Grand Jury.

On the other hand the point is made against General Babcock that neither ex-Governor Shepherd nor ex-District Attorney Harrington nor the Board of Public Works could exercise any control over the secret service of the Treasury Department, but that it would require some one higher in authority. It is further represented that in order to give General Babcock an animus in the shameful transaction his measurements and those of his subordinate engineer, on which he had paid out large amounts as the share of the indebtedness of the government for the improvements made in paving the streets, were being examined by the joint Committee of Investigation by Congress, and it was necessary, as his defence, to destroy the credibility of the representations made, as well as the character of those making them, led, as they were, by Columbus Alexander. This was aimed at in the safe burglary, and hence the only one who was high enough in authority to have it carried by Whitley, the moving and principal spirit in the conspiracy, so far as actual business was concerned, was General Babcock or some one equally high in the White House or Treasury Department. The initial point in this theory, it is claimed, has been established in the testimony taken yesterday, showing that General Babcock telegraphed to Whitley to come on to Washington, and Whitley's subsequent statement on oath that General Babcock requested him "to do a job" and referred him to District Attorney Harrington. A leading republican Western Senator, and heretofore a strong friend of General Babcock, says:—

"The testimony taken thus far has an ugly look for Babcock."

It was rumored here to-night, and thought not improbable, that upon the evidence which has been developed the arrest of General Babcock would, as a matter of course, be ordered by the District Attorney. Upon consulting with him to-night and sending an inquiry in writing whether he had been or would be arrested he answers simply that he has not been arrested. The house of General Babcock is under surveillance to-night in the apprehension of his leaving town for the present.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S INFLUENCE SOLD FOR TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS IN MILLINERY WORK FOR HIS WIFE.

The following statement was made recently by a Mr. J. K. Peabody before the Military Committee, and was by them thought important enough to refer to the Judiciary Committee:—

In May, 1870, I came to Washington city, having been discharged from the regular army on the 4th of May of said year at Philadelphia. Mme. Garnaux, a middle-aged French lady, had been engaged in the millinery business in Philadelphia for some time previous to 1870. I made her acquaintance while there. This lady came to Washington and engaged in the same occupation in 1869. She was very friendly to me, and procured my discharge from the army through Secretary of War Belknap, and for the purpose of having me appointed to a clerkship in one of the departments at Washington. When I came to Washington I went to Mme. Garnaux's house, and remained about two months and a half. I roomed and boarded at her house, No. 1321 H street, during that period, and paid her in money for the same. Mme. Garnaux secured me a clerkship in the Post Office Department in the month of August, 1870. She secured this through a letter from Mrs. C. T. Belknap, the wife of the Secretary of War, addressed to Postmaster General Creswell. Mrs. Belknap also addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. George S. Boutwell, asking for my appointment to a clerkship in the Treasury Department.

This latter letter is in my possession. The records of the Post Office Department do not show any papers upon which I was appointed to a clerkship in that department, they having been abstracted or destroyed. Perhaps the Secretary of War (Belknap) can tell what became of them. I have letters in my possession from Mme. Garnaux to my sister in Massachusetts, which will corroborate the statement I now make—that I was appointed to a clerkship in the Post Office Department through the influence of Mrs. C. T. Belknap, the wife of the Secretary of War, for which the said Mrs. Belknap received as a consideration $100 worth of dressmaking and millinery work, done by said Mme. Garnaux. Soon after my appointment Mme. Garnaux demanded of me to pay her $200, which amount or its equivalent Mme. Garnaux stated she had to pay Mrs. Belknap for procuring my position. After being importuned for some time by Mme. Garnaux for this money, and always refusing to pay the same, I was sent for one day by the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General, who showed me a bill for $200, due Mme. Garnaux for board. I told him I did not owe a dollar for board, but that if she would itemize the account I would pay it. I also told Mr. Creswell that it was for procuring my place in the Post Office Department that the money was demanded. He then told me that he washed his hands of the whole affair, but that Secretary Belknap wished to see me, and told me to call upon him at his office. I did so, and Mr. Belknap presented me with the bill for $200, and asked me if I intended to pay it. I told Mr. Belknap that if Mme. Garnaux would state truthfully what she demanded this money for I would pay it, otherwise I should absolutely refuse. Secretary Belknap then told me if I did not pay that bill within thirty days he would have me discharged from the Post Office Department. I then asked him what jurisdiction he had over me. He replied, "You know well enough, sir." I then went to Giles A. Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and told him the whole story, and showed the letters which are herewith presented to the committee. After a full investigation of the matter by him, and finding no evidence that I owed any part of the $200, I was retained in the Post Office Department upwards of a year afterward, and only resigned to accept a commission as second lieutenant in the Third regiment United States cavalry, to which position I was appointed by President Grant, notwithstanding the most determined opposition on the part of Secretary Belknap. There are several other parties now living in Washington who can testify to the facts herein stated. I resigned my commission as second lieutenant in the Third regiment United States cavalry on the 31st day of May, 1873, through fear of being dismissed the service, not for any real fault of my own, but in consequence of the persistent persecution of Mr. Belknap. In April, 1875, I was appointed computer in the office of William A. Potter, supervising architect of the Treasury Department. On the 8th day of February, 1876, Mr. Martin, the appointment clerk, Treasury Department, sent for me and asked if I had ever been employed in the Treasury Department before. I told him I had not. He asked me if there had not been a letter placed on file in the appointment office, Treasury Department, asking for my appointment to a clerkship. I said there was a letter presented to the Secretary of the Treasury asking my appointment at the same time that a similar letter, from the same party, was presented to the Postmaster General in the year 1870. He then asked me what became of it. I told him that the letter in the Post Office Department having been acted upon, and I having received my appointment, I asked Mr. Vanderbilt, the appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, to allow me to withdraw the letter on file there, which he did. I withdrew the letter, giving my receipt for the same. On the 10th of February I was summarily discharged. I asked Mr. Jacobs, the chief clerk, if my discharge was in consequence of any misdemeanor or fault of my own. He replied that it was not, but that I was discharged by direct order of the Secretary of the Treasury. He also told me that he hoped to be able to inform me in a few days of the real cause of my discharge. About three days afterward Mr. Jacobs very kindly showed me a letter of about four pages, addressed by the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he (Mr. Belknap) reviews my history in many minute particulars from the time I entered the Post Office Department until I resigned my commission in the army. The letter is simply abusive and untruthful.

The following letters were included in the testimony:—

JULY 15, 1870.

MY DEAR MR. BOUTWELL—I wish to recommend to your favorable consideration Mr. Peabody, an honest, intelligent upright young man, who is in great need of employment. If you can possibly find anything for him to do you will, I am sure, have no cause to regret it, and I will esteem it a personal favor. Yours, most cordially,
MRS. C. T. BELKNAP.
The Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

Extracts from Mme. Garnaux's letter to Miss Peabody, J. K. Peabody's sister, in Massachusetts:—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1870.

DEAR MISS MINNIE—
* * * Mrs. Belknap, or the wife of the Secretary of War, gave me two letters—one to Secretary Boutwell and one to Postmaster Creswell—and I presented both letters and succeeded with Postmaster Creswell. Mrs. Belknap asked for the position for him through me for three months, after which Mrs. Belknap made me a promise, when Congress opens, to give him a position that will bring a salary of $1,800. I made him a promise I would work all winter for his wife (Secretary of War); that I would work all winter for nothing. I have already worked for her to the amount of $100. * * * Although I worked for Mrs. Belknap to the amount of $100, but never received it. * * * I remain yours, respectfully, FRANCOISE GARNAUX.

GENERAL BELKNAP'S DEFENCE—THE CAUSE OF HIS SUDDEN RESIGNATION—HIS COMPLETE VINDICATION ANTICIPATED BY HIS FRIENDS—CRITICISM OF THE TESTIMONY AGAINST HIM—REPUBLICAN SENATORS LOOKING OUT FOR THE POLITICAL EFFECT.

General Belknap's lawyers are busy preparing his case. They have not asked for delay, and it will not be necessary unless more time is required to secure the attendance of necessary witnesses from some frontier posts. The General will appear in person at the trial in the Senate. A fact having a very important bearing upon General Belknap's motives for resigning has come to light and will be shown on the trial. His sudden resignation was accepted by the country as a confession of guilt. In fact, it was in accordance with the condition made by Clymer when Montgomery Blair, General Belknap's counsel, said to the committee that he had a proposition to make which he thought his client would accept—namely, if the committee would strike out the names of the ladies of his family and his child from the evidence he would send in a written statement admitting that money had come into his hands regularly from Marsh for the time named in the testimony. At this time there was no expectation that an impeachment would be undertaken, and Clymer, the chairman, said there was one other thing General Belknap must do, and that is resign, and to this his counsel said he should. Later, at the night session, Mr. Blair's proposition was rejected, and next morning General Belknap resigned without having had a hint that an impeachment was agreed upon, and his resignation had the double purpose to save the President embarrassment and to shield the ladies of his family by accepting the responsibility of the whole matter until the excitement had passed and opportunity was given for full explanation. The friends of ex-Secretary Belknap represent him as entirely recovered from the first shock and depression inseparable from his trouble, and as entirely confident of a complete vindication and, in this belief, his lawyers fully share.

In the examination of Marsh's statement and evidence it appears that he has made four different and contradictory assertions upon very material points. Several officers of high standing, acquainted with the facts, have written here that to their knowledge much of General Custer's evidence is erroneous. As General Custer's evidence was in the first instance volunteered and not asked for by the committee, there is a feeling among army officers that he ought, in justice to himself and all concerned, have an opportunity to make his general charges good before a military commission or court of inquiry, and such chance may be offered him.

General Belknap's friends represent him as deeply grieved and outraged by the conduct of his friends, such as General Rice and General Hedrick. Both deliberately sold him out, they say, under guise of friendship, but he declares that he never received a dollar of the money they realized. These points indicate the line of the defence, and as the affair gets older the number of those who fear that a case cannot be made against Belknap is daily increasing. The republican Senators will keep the trial well in hand and use it advantageously during the excitement attending and succeeding the Cincinnati nomination.

EX-SECRETARY DELANO'S SON JOHN AND THE SURVEYING CONTRACTS IN WYOMING—A PIE WHICH AFFORDED A PLUM TO ORVILLE.

Delano, the ex-Secretary of the Interior, and "his son John," were made to figure in a very bad light yesterday before one of the House committees, the latter appearing as a blackmailer of contractors and the former enjoying full knowledge of his worthy son's doings. Dr. Reed, late Surveyor General of Wyoming, was further examined by the Committee on Expenditures of the Interior Department, and some important facts which he had withheld on his former examination came out. He was questioned in the presence of his late chief clerk, who was acquainted with all the facts, and the committee were thus enabled to keep him a little closer to the record than he was disposed to travel in the previous examination. He reluctantly disclosed the fact that the President's brother, Orville, had had an interest in a number of surveying contracts in Wyoming, and that his interests had extended over several years. The sub-contractor with whom Orville was interested was named Medary. Reed had also given an interest in a contract to a brother-in-law of Curtis, the chief clerk of the General Land Office. The man's name was Fowler, and he did nothing about the contract, as he remained in Washington. The amount he received was about $1,400. Mr. Stevens, the chief clerk, was then examined, and Dr. Reed was invited to cross-examine him. This Reed did, but failed utterly to shake a single feature of the story told by Stevens. The latter testified that John Delano had been given an interest in five contracts for surveying public lands in Wyoming, his share in the profits being about $5,000. Young Delano had done no work and invested no money in these contracts, but regularly received his share under written contracts which he had in an assumed name. The money reached Delano as drafts, payable to his order, and were indorsed by Delano and returned to the bank. The witness detailed circumstances under which he became aware that Secretary Delano knew about these contracts with John. Dr. Reed called witness and told him he had written an account of what he had done to John to Secretary Delano, and showed witness the reply of the latter, in which the Secretary thanked Reed for his kindness to John and expressed the hope that there was nothing in it which would have the appearance of evil. Dr. Reed, in showing this letter to Stevens, asked him to notice how extremely careful the Secretary was in his language. The facts thus testified to are the same which were brought to the President's attention last year, and upon which it was intended to remove him from the Cabinet at once. Mr. Delano's friends then declared that Mr. Delano had exposed to the President Orville's connection with the same kind of contracts, and that by this means Delano was enabled to prevent his summary removal.

CONGRESSMAN JERE HARALSON AND HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT—A PRACTICAL ADMISSION OF THE CORRECTNESS OF THE HERALD'S REPORT.

Congressman Jere Haralson has not had his second or additional promised conference with the President. So he informed the HERALD reporter last evening during an interview. The correct statement of his first interview with President Grant, as given by himself without reserve and accurately reported in these despatches of Thursday last, has occasioned a good deal of excitement here which, however, does not appear on the surface, and, to use Mr. Haralson's words, considerable trouble. He did not, however, volunteer one single word in correction or contradiction, although, in a lengthy conversation, referring at frequent intervals to both Senators Conkling and Morton in connection with the coming Presidential nominations, ample opportunity was afforded him to find fault with or otherwise criticise the accuracy of the representations originally given by him as coming from the President. That the report of the interview of Mr. Haralson as given in the HERALD Washington despatches is true may be seen in the fact that Mr. Haralson never said one word to the contrary in a secret, exhaustive and lengthy conversation, had with him by this representative of the HERALD, in which the whole field was substantially gone over again. Mr. Haralson says that he is very busily engaged in framing a bill which he wishes to introduce into the House, and in preparing some remarks to accompany it, which is something he very rarely does, as he has always been accustomed to make his speeches off hand.

RUMORS OF THE DISCOVERY OF A WHISKEY RING IN NEW YORK.

It was reported to-night that the government was in possession of information of the existence of an extensive whiskey ring in New York, the operations of which had been facilitated by the connivance of an ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue, the crooked whiskey coming from Richmond, Va. The facts have not been verified, and those in authority who have been questioned about it think the report originated in the investigation now being made by the Grand Jury at New York into the charges that Boyd & Co., Ely, Nephews & Fieldsteck handled, with guilty knowledge, consignments of crooked whiskey from Indianapolis and Chicago. The man Bingham has been before the Grand Jury to report the substance of his confession on the subject of the distillation of illicit whiskey at Indianapolis and its shipment to Eastern houses.

Revenue officials here don't believe there is much fraudulent whiskey made in New York or vicinity. Some is distilled from time to time in a small way in Brooklyn, near the Navy Yard, and a vinegar factory was turning out a little quietly till it was seized and the proprietor thrown into prison to await his trial; but any crooked whiskey in New York comes from elsewhere.

THE ANTICIPATED VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY OF BRAZIL TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—PREPARATIONS FOR HIS ENTERTAINMENT.

Dom Pedro and party are expected to visit Washington soon after their arrival at New York. The Emperor desires to come here while Congress is in session and before the Centennial is fairly opened, that he may study the institutions of the government as they appear under ordinary conditions. The Brazilian Minister has made arrangements for the entertainment of twenty-two persons, including the Emperor and the Empress, at the Arlington, but it is not known definitely that the Empress will accompany the Emperor to Washington immediately on their landing. She is a good sailor and used to rough seas, yet she may be so fatigued on her arrival in New York as to prevent or postpone her intended visit. Mr. Roeslie, proprietor of the Arlington, has made provision for his royal guests as follows:—For the Emperor, Empress and immediate suite four parlors, dining room and four bed rooms; for the gentlemen and staff of officers thirteen rooms and two parlors and a private dining room. It is expected that the entire party will occupy two floors on the H street side of the Arlington Hotel, including the addition made by the purchase of ex-Senator Sumner's house. The twenty-two persons comprising the suite do not include the ordinary servants of the retinue. They will be housed elsewhere.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1876.

THE QUESTION OF VERACITY BETWEEN GENERAL BABCOCK AND DETECTIVE WHITLEY—A REMINISCENCE OF THE SAFE BURGLARY TRIAL.

The main issue at present before the House Committee on the Judiciary involves the truth of the respective statements of Colonel Whitley and General Babcock as to the character of their private business just before the commission of the safe burglary, each giving a different version, Whitley saying it was relative to the safe burglary, and Babcock declaring it was for purposes personal to himself. It will be recollected that about eighteen months ago the jury before whom Harrington was tried failed to agree upon a verdict as to Harrington and the other parties. After this Harrington made an appeal to the President, asking that no further legal proceedings take place, pleading his inability to bear the attendant expenses, and urging other considerations for Executive interposition. At the above mentioned trial Michael Hayes, one of the implicated parties who turned State's evidence, testified that Whitley met him in New York and sent him to Washington to carry out the plan of the burglary. Whitley contradicted Hayes' story, saying he was in Boston at the time of the alleged interview, and produced several witnesses tending to show that fact. Colonel Whitley, while the trial was in progress, caused Mr. Hayes to be arrested for perjury, but Judge Humphrey the same day dismissed the case, claiming that Colonel Whitley's act was tampering or interfering with the trial, for the purpose of intimidating witnesses, and summoned before him the Clerk of the Police Court who issued the warrant for Mr. Hayes' arrest and required him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. Colonel Whitley in his recent testimony before the Judiciary Committee confirmed all the statements of Mike Hayes, for which he had previously had him arrested for perjury.

ALABAMA CLAIMS—A BILL TO INCREASE CERTAIN JUDGMENTS AND INCREASE THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The following is the text of the bill recently introduced by Senator Sargent in regard to the Alabama claims, and now under consideration of the Committee on the Judiciary:—

Be it enacted, &c., That in any case pending before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims for the loss of a whaling vessel and outfit it shall be the duty of said Court, after it shall have determined the value of said vessel and outfit, to add twenty-five per cent thereto and render a judgment in the case for the amount thus ascertained.

SEC. 2.—That where a judgment has heretofore been ordered by said Court for the loss of a whaling vessel and outfit said Court shall, on motion of the counsel for claimant or claimants, render an additional judgment in his, her or their favor for a sum equal to twenty-five per cent of the value of such vessel and outfit.

SEC. 3.—That upon all judgments heretofore rendered by said Court the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay interest at the rate of six instead of four per cent per annum, and upon all judgments hereafter rendered said Court shall report the amount of interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, provided that in cases where interest has already been paid at the rate of four per cent per annum two per cent per annum additional interest shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE TARIFF BILL—CHANGES MADE BY THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee of Ways and Means have added to the free list of the Morrison Tariff bill the following named articles:—Window glass, painted or stained, imported by and for the use of educational, literary, benevolent and religious associations, and not for sale; books in other languages than English, Greek or Latin; balsam, copper ore, castor oil, and the following named articles have been stricken from the free list:—Drugs, medicines and other crude chemicals not otherwise provided for; paving tile, coal, including slack and bituminous. The following changes have been made:—Collodion of ethers of all kinds, fifty cents a pound—the present rate is $1 a pound; opium, prepared for smoking, and all other preparations of opium not otherwise provided for, $9 a pound—it is, under the present law, $6 a pound; licorice, in paste or rolls, five cents a pound.

The committee have added the following:—Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles, each containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, $9 a dozen bottles; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, $4 50 a dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, $2 25 a dozen bottles—this is an increase of one-third over the present rates; emery grains, one cent a pound, emery ore, $3 a ton; emery, manufactured, ground or pulverized, one-half cent a pound—this is a reduction of one-half of the present rates.

The committee have not yet acted upon tea and coffee, but have nearly reached the end of the bill, which will be completed early this week.

THE MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The abstract of the militia force of the United States, organized and unorganized, according to the latest returns received at the office of the Adjutant General of the United States Army, is imperfect, showing that no returns have been received from Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Indiana, Nevada and Oregon. Therefore these States are omitted from the grand aggregate militia force of 90,865, including officers and privates. Of which New York has 19,479; Pennsylvania, 10,583; Maryland, 1,259; Massachusetts, 6,696; New Jersey, 3,838; Ohio, 4,630; Illinois, 3,271; Arkansas, 11,700. The force of Virginia is set down at only 498. The number of men available for military duty unorganized is stated at nearly 3,000,000, not counting the States mentioned above as making no returns.

THE RECUSANT WITNESS KILBOURN—APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Hallet Kilbourn, the recusant witness in the Real Estate Pool investigation, will to-morrow, through his counsel, Jeremiah S. Black, Mathew A. Carpenter, W. D. Davidge, N. L. Jeffries and Daniel W. Voorhees, make application to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of habeas corpus. He has been in jail since the 14th day of March.

A. T. STEWART'S ILLNESS.

It was understood yesterday that the great merchant millionnaire, Mr. A. T. Stewart, was critically ill at his mansion, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Mr. Stewart contracted his illness, which is known to be inflammation of the bowels, from a cold taken about a week ago. It was stated yesterday morning that a consultation had been held, at which it was determined that unless a change for the better should take place on yesterday afternoon serious consequences might be expected. So far as could be ascertained, the desired change had not come about, and Mr. Stewart's physicians, Drs. White and Marcy, were keeping watch by his side during the evening. The doctors will not speak definitely of his malady or condition. They stated that they are but obeying his wishes by declining to say what they believe to be his condition. If it were stated that his illness was of a very grave nature the announcement would doubtless draw to the house troops of inquiring friends, which is not at present desirable, as there is no immediate danger. So much at least has been said, and it has been added that in the course of a few days more can be stated about the patient's prospects of recovery.

THE LATE SURROGATE.

PREPARING TO RECEIVE THE REMAINS—WAITING FOR THE STEAMER.

At noon yesterday the several committees of gentlemen from the Surrogate's office appointed to receive the remains of the late Surrogate, Stephen D. Van Schaick, from the Savannah steamer, General Barnes, and accompany them to the Church of the Messiah, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel for consultation. The Committee on Reception consists of Messrs. G. G. Gillette, Luke C. Grimes and James J. Traynor; the Committee on Decorations, Benjamin P. Fairchild and Henry Lebeaneau; and on engrossing resolutions, J. J. Traynor, E. F. Underhill and William H. McIntyre. In addition to the above nearly all the others employed in the office were present for the purpose of taking part in the ceremony. At five P. M. the steamer had not been sighted below, leaving it certain that she could not arrive before a late hour at night. A sub-committee was then appointed to wait and watch, and when the signal of her appearance should be given to notify the others, when all would proceed to the steamer and transfer the remains in accordance with the programme; some to remain with the body in the church until the time of the funeral on Tuesday.

ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED GUEST.

General Prado, ex-President and President-elect of Peru, is on his way to this city with the intention of being present at the opening ceremonies of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. General Prado is accompanied by a large suite, including the Peruvian Minister, the Consul and Secretary of the Peruvian Legation. A number of prominent merchants having business relations with Peru will proceed down the Bay and receive General Prado on his arrival and escort him to the quarters to be prepared for him in this city.

SHOCKING CRUELTY.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED HOURS WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER—A CAR LOAD OF HORSES NEARLY STARVED.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Bergh's superintendent found a car containing fourteen horses standing on the track at Forty-third street just beyond the Grand Central depot. The poor animals were gnawing at the sides of the car and had demolished a great portion of the frame work. From inquiries it was found the animals belonged to a Mr. C. Dumaine, of Twenty-fourth street. He had loaded them up at Montreal, Canada, and accompanied them as far as St. Johns. He had cared for them up to that time, Thursday. Here he missed the train and the freight came on to New York. Owing to some blundering on the part of the New Haven Railroad officials the car stood on the track from one o'clock Sunday morning until the afternoon, when they were found. Dumaine was up at the depot and made inquiries at seven o'clock yesterday morning, but no one knew anything about the horses. Mr. Harley, the superintendent of the railroad, said he was just going to have the animals taken out of the car when the officers came up. The poor creatures were in a very exhausted condition, and the owner and Officer Lambert, of the society's staff, got them all stabled and attended to. Mr. Dumaine, it appears, is not to blame, the fault being with the railroad people. Because the owner missed the train these poor creatures had suffered hunger and thirst for nearly 100 hours, the railroad people appearing to be careless whether they starved to death or not.

AN ABSCONDING OFFICIAL.

George Briggs, a deputy sheriff of Westchester county, who lived at Tarrytown, has within the past few days absconded, leaving, so far as is known, claims to the amount of about $10,000 unsettled. Among these is a second mortgage of $8,000 on the property of Briggs, in Main street, Tarrytown, the house which was burned down by the recent disastrous fire in that village, the mortgagee not knowing that the premises were already subject to a lien of $3,500. The deed of the property, it appears, was in the name of Briggs' wife, as were also the insurance policies, which amounted to about $8,000. Since the fire alluded to Briggs and his wife accepted, it is said, about two-thirds of the insurance money as a compromise, and shortly afterward disappeared. Sheriff Carpenter has no knowledge as yet of the extent of the defalcation of his deputy in the matter of adjusting executions or of how much it may be necessary for him to call upon the sureties of the absconding official for.

PICKED UP INSENSIBLE.

A man named George Smith, aged 34 years, was found in an insensible condition yesterday afternoon, on the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Second avenue, by an officer of the Twenty-first precinct, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FANNIE ELSSLER.

The Divine Fannie in Her Sixty-seventh Year.

HER EXTRAORDINARY CAREER.

True Account of Her Relation to the Duke De Reichstadt.

PARIS ELECTRIFIED.

How She Lives in Her Villa Near Hamburg.

HAMBURG, March 10, 1876.

While strolling with a German friend on a recent Sunday upon the banks of the Inner Alster, he indicated an open carriage just passing, and said:—"There goes Fannie Elssler!" "And in that carriage coming up," I remarked, "are Ninus and Semiramis." "Ninus and Semiramis?" echoed my friend, with a literalness characteristic of the German mind; "that is impossible. They have been dead nearly 4,000 years." "I am well aware of that," I rejoined; but they have not been dead much longer than Fannie Elssler." It required nearly fifteen minutes for me to make my companion understand that I could not believe the once famous dancer to be alive, and that my allusion to the King and Queen of Assyria were intended as a satire upon his faith in my credulity.

Having assured me of the truth of his statement, I declared she must be a centenarian.

"Far from it," he replied, "she is much less ancient than you suppose. Here she comes again; take a good look at her."

THE REAL WOMAN.

As she drove by a second time several persons on the fashionable promenade stared at her and mentioned her name in an undertone. I was one of the starers, I allow; but staring, you know, is not counted a rudeness on the Continent; the women here esteem it indeed as complimentary, because they consider it an evidence of admiration.

Elssler might pass for a woman of middle age, thanks, no doubt, to her skill in concealing the ravages of time. She had a decided made-up appearance and would not, I am sure, bear close inspection. Her eyes were bright and not a trace of gray was visible in her hair. This may be owing more to art than nature, however, though her acquaintances speak of her as in a wonderful state of preservation. She would ordinarily be called handsome, and she shows plainly enough that she has no idea of being thought old. She is not very old, either. Having regarded her as a tradition rather than as an actual person, I could hardly be persuaded at first that she has not yet seen her sixty-seventh birthday.

I remember hearing my grandfather speak of witnessing her début in Berlin and of the immense triumph she achieved. Within a few days I have been talking to some of the elderly Hamburgers of wide travel and knowledge, and they have told me all about the once divine Fannie. She is so new, because unknown, to the present generation that a personal sketch of her can scarcely fail of interest. It will be a leaf of the past vivified by the present. She is, I believe, an old friend of the HERALD, to which she owed much of her reputation and all of her success in America. We live so fast in this time that I begin to feel venerable already from the mere fact of seeing a woman who had bewitched two hemispheres and retired from the stage a quarter of a century ago.

HER HUMBLE BEGINNING.

Elssler is one of the ballet deities who may be said to have been born, almost, in the coulisses. She took her first peep at the planet in Vienna, in 1811, and she must have liked it, if she had any preconception of the warm welcome it was to accord her. Her parents are reported to have been poor and humble and not particularly over-estimable, her mother being a pretty, plump, liberally affectionate coryphée, who supported her husband, more inclined to beer than to labor, and not enjoying, therefore, a monopoly of his wife's tenderness. This easy-natured, guzzling fellow is presumed not to have been Fannie's father, though to whom that happiness and honor belonged has never been definitely ascertained. It is likely that very little interest was felt in the matter, even by those directly involved, for the Austrian capital does not concern itself in occurrences that are so common as to be inconspicuous. When the child was six she was introduced into the ballet, having already had nigh twelve months of training, and she manifested even then her latent crural genius. Accounted a prodigy from the start, she had the best of instruction, beginning with Herschelt and ending with the celebrated Aumar and Baron Von Gentz, who specially devoted himself to her æsthetic culture with affluent results.

SEEKING HONORS AWAY FROM HOME.

Knowing that dancers, no more than prophets, gain honor in their own country, Fannie, always hopeful and enterprising, left Austria when she was seventeen to fill an engagement in Naples, taking along her sister Theresa, two years her senior, to whom she was evidently attached. They had marked success in Southern Italy, and the reputation they acquired went to the northern capitals. Naples was unwilling to lose them; but when the younger was twenty she decided to go to Berlin, where she had been assured of a superb appreciation, and where several of her admirers had been for some time preparing the public. Varnaghen Von Ense, who had been apprised of the dancer's talent by Gentz, was one of these. He manipulated the press in her favor, and, though he made high promises for her, she more than redeemed them by her performance.

She is said to have been a very seductive creature at that time, and she must have been from the impression she made. Superlatives were wreaked upon her. She was the most beautiful, charming, graceful, voluptuous, marvellous being that had ever whirled in gauze skirts before the flashing footlights. All Berlin went wild over her. She was pronounced a choregraphic revelation. She was elevated into the seventh heaven of exaltation. She was universally proclaimed a pirouetting divinity. As the French phrase it, she made some

GRAND PASSIONS,

which is capable of a very broad significance, though none too broad, it would seem, to meet her case. She certainly caused an infinite number of emotional phenomena, such as a public dancer had never before excited in Berlin, or in all Germany. Women were ravished by her dancing; men of all ranks fell madly in love with her. She received daily hundreds of letters, declaring admiration, passion, infatuation; and she bore herself like an empress, domineering over all minds and hearts. The golden gates of success were broadly opened to her, and from that moment they were never closed. The road was smooth and flower bordered from Berlin to every other capital, and she revelled in the consciousness that she had entered upon a dazzling career.

What pleased her above aught else was her conquest of Vienna. She had felt that her native city had not appreciated her in her girlhood, and her young and buoyant womanhood rejoiced that it had been obliged to admit her terpsichorean excellence. She was made aware of the awakening of the Austrian capital to her great talent by the encomiums she read in the Vienna newspapers and by the struggle of the Vienna managers to secure her. Berlin was loath to let her go; but, knowing with a fine instinct that has ever been hers, exactly when to transfer herself from the Spree to the Danube, she kissed her hand to her host of admirers and journeyed to the imperial

SEAT OF THE HAPSBURGS.

Vienna received her—in some instances literally—with open arms, and seemed resolved to compensate by extravagance of demonstration for any coldness or neglect in the past. Her engagement at the leading theatre was at a price that no other artist could have got or would have thought of asking. Indeed, rival managers, sensible as they were of Fannie's unbounded popularity and power to charm, declared the terms too high to leave any margin for profit. They were mistaken. She created not only an unprecedented but a wholly unanticipated furor. Vienna, if possible, exceeded Berlin in its worship of legs and in its rhapsodies over their enticing owner. The house was packed night after night; the rates of admission were advanced, and still the crowd was in nowise diminished. The tickets were speculated in, and often sold at exorbitant figures. In short, the whole town went Elssler mad, and Elssler very sanely managed to profit to the utmost by its madness.

She has often been charged with pecuniary passion, and the charge seems, at least partially, to have been deserved. Never parsimonious, and frequently prodigal in the things that gratified her vanity, she so loved to get money that she was not at all particular how she got it. Her immense earnings from her profession failed to satisfy her. She was unbecomingly eager, it is said, to receive costly presents, even bank notes, from her intimate friends, and she has been known to convert the former into cash when she had tens of thousands in bank. The Germans say that no woman on the stage, so willing to part with her kisses for a consideration, ever sold them so dearly, or had such a talent for enhancing their value in a most liberally supplied market.

HER RELATION TO YOUNG NAPOLEON.

The story of her relation to the Duke de Reichstadt, which seems entirely authentic, illustrates her mercenariness and her lack of principle. It is thus told here, and the version is new, though the fact is old:—The son of Napoleon was living in or near Vienna when Elssler returned there after her triumphs in Berlin. He was twenty and she twenty-one. Both were remarkably handsome; but she had perfect health while he was very delicate, having been born with a weak constitution and a tendency to pulmonary troubles, which increased with years. Possessed of a fine mind and having ample culture, he had been from childhood a prey to morbid sensitiveness, spiritual weariness and irremovable melancholy. His grandfather, the Emperor of Austria, had taken unwearied pains with his education, civil as well as military, and had employed every means to cure him of the chronic depression which prevented him from feeling any interest in life.

The young Duke spent most of his time at the imperial Palace of Schönbrunn, avoiding society and wandering and lounging dreamily in the spacious and handsome gardens. Nothing could wean him for more than an hour or two from his love of solitude. Every kind of recreation and pleasure that tempts most young men had been presented to him without avail.

At this juncture it occurred to his relatives that the fascinations of Elssler, over whom everybody was in ecstasies, might be exercised upon him with good influence, one of the court dignitaries sagaciously remarking that if a fresh, lovely woman cannot expel gloom from a young man's nature he must be beyond hope. They knew that to present her as a professional dancer would repel him immediately. So they had recourse to stratagem. They decided to introduce her by stealth into the gardens of Schönbrunn as an inexperienced peasant girl, and leave it to her graces of person and her worldly arts to captivate the Prince, and so draw him out of his congenial sadness. They explained their plan to Fannie, who entered into it cordially when she had learned the exact number of florins she was to get for her dishonorable masquerade. Money apart, to cozen the ex-King of Rome seemed to her a noble occupation; for it would add to her fame—such fame as she coveted—and requite her vanity. As she danced on alternate nights only she had leisure to devote to the Duke, and in a few days she announced her readiness to begin the comedy of duplicity.

THE AMOROUS MASQUERADE.

She made an arrangement to stay in a cottage near the palace, and having access to the gardens she appeared at a certain hour in one of the walks, where she knew the Duke was in the habit of strolling. She was admirably made up for the part she had to play. Young as she was, she had had enough to do with men to understand how to deal with the most retiring, not less than the boldest of them. She was attired as a peasant; a singularly elegant looking peasant, it must be conceded, but nothing was omitted that could set off her person to the greatest advantage. She pretended to be training some plants when she heard the soft footsteps of Napoleon's son, and he passed her apparently unnoticed. He soon passed again. She looked up and courtesied in an awkwardly graceful way, as one of her station would naturally do to a person of rank. He bowed and went on, but was evidently struck by her beauty. In a few minutes he returned once more, asked her name, whence she was and other questions, which led to an easy acquaintance. She assumed to have come from Donnitz; she was living in a cottage hard by; her name was Gabrielle, and part of her duty was to look after the garden.

He felt a deep interest in her from the start, and this interest speedily ripened into affection. He gave her his confidence; he told her the story of his life, its disappointments, its bitterness, its inanity, adding that hers was a sweet and guileless soul which he could trust. She responded fully to his friendship and affection, which was not long in kindling into love. Much of this was feigned, though she really did like the pensive and poetic youth (she could not help being to some degree human) whom she nevertheless betrayed, in accordance with her contract, repeating to her employers whatever he had communicated in sacred privacy.

It was the Duke's first love and it had a most salutary effect. He seemed to be endowed with new life; his eyes brightened, fresh color came to his cheek, elasticity to his step, hope to his heart. He and the fictitious Gabrielle saw much of one another; their opportunities to be together were arranged; nature impelled him; interest moulded her.

ITS SAD DENOUEMENT.

After they had been lovers for weeks he conceived a desire to see the great dancer, with whose praises the capital was still ringing. He said nothing to anybody, but on a certain night he was seated in the imperial box. When the curtain rose upon the ballet he looked listlessly at the coryphées and fell into himself.

Soon the theatre burst into deafening applause as the charming première bounded upon the stage. The Prince glanced at her; his chest heaved; his pulses thrilled. How much she reminded him of his beloved mistress? Marvellous coincidence! He peered through his lorgnette. Love is not blind; it sees with the eyes of Heimdall. All was revealed. The base trick that had been put upon him figured in a flash. The only confidence he had given was profaned. Elssler, the dancer, and Gabrielle, the peasant, were one and the same.

Still he held the glass to his eye. He could not remove it, though his frame trembled and his pale face grew paler the while. Then the hand which supported the glass drooped to his side; his system relaxed. He rose to go, but he staggered and fell in a swoon.

"POOR CHARLES!"

The Duke was assisted to his carriage and driven home. He never recovered from the shock. In a few months he who had been born King of Rome, heir to an empire and a name which stands first and alone in the annals of achievement, breathed his last as a lieutenant of Austrian artillery, and was buried at Schönbrunn.

Elssler had the grace to say "Poor Charles!" when she had been informed of the discovery of her perfidy. She remembered with pleasure the gold she had received for her iniquity, and danced on as joyously as ever. She went to London and other cities, and her prodigious success followed her. She delighted in her laurels, for they were rolled in bank notes; she welcomed wooers, for they contributed to her vanity and venality, and both were strong and their gratification was sweet.

HER GRANDEST VICTORY

was yet to come, and Paris was its scene. She made her début in company with her sister Theresa (the two were inseparable) on the evening of September 19, 1834, before one of the most fashionable and critical audiences ever assembled in the capital. The city had long been hungering to see her; her reputation had been for four years circling and flashing around the boulevards; and now the best of the city had seized the occasion. Taglioni was then the gambolling goddess of the Parisians, and Elssler knew with what and with whom she had to contend; for she had already met and disputed in London with her rival for the choregraphic crown, and had come happily off.

The opening ballet, "La Tempête," was an adaptation by Adolphe Nourrit from Shakespeare, and was well calculated to exhibit Fannie's nameless lightness and grace. Her beauty was still fresh, and had that frail and delicate quality which the French so much admire and is so seldom seen in their own nation. She is described as looking a good deal like an American up to her thirtieth year, in consequence of her slenderness, which, like other women of the Old World, she has totally lost with years. One who should seek for her slight proportions now would be doomed to disappointment. She may still be lissom; but she is unmistakably large.

THE CACHUCA.

Fannie's début was signally prosperous. She was applauded to the echo, and all admitted her to be the equal, while not a few declared her to be the superior of Taglioni. Soon after she fairly eclipsed her rival in the Spanish cachuca, which she introduced for the first time in the ballet "Le Diable Boiteux," and which carried the Parisians by storm. Castanets were then a novelty, and the graceful, voluptuous movement of the dance with her exquisite mimicry and play of feature, and her execution of *tours de force* on the points of her toes electrified her audiences, and made them forget Taglioni. Theresa, who was taller and stouter, did the cachuca with her—sometimes in masculine attire—supporting her in some of her most ravishing attitudes, and adding vastly to its effectiveness. The cachuca was their chief attraction when they went to America in 1841.

AMERICAN FOLLIES.

The follies of this side of the sea were wholly outdone by the great Republic. Persons claiming to be men took the horses from Elssler's carriage and drew it themselves. Perhaps it was well enough for them. They were neither men nor horses; but they were asses, most unquestionably. We Americans are not so foolish as we used to be; such an imbecility would not be possible in the States now, even in behalf of a ballet dancer.

Of one thing of which Europe is guilty we are not. We do not propose to marry every singer, actress or dancer, whatever her antecedents, because she has gained renown.

CONNUBIAL FATUITY.

All the Old World capitals have this connubial weakness. Elssler had many offers in Berlin, Vienna, London and Paris. In the last capital the late Dr. Véron—physician, politician, journalist and director of the Grand Opera—wished to make her his wife. He was not a fortune hunter either, for he was himself very rich. Luckily for him, she refused him, as she had refused every other candidate for her hand. There are some persons who should be eternally grateful to her.

HER RETIREMENT.

Elssler's tour in the States is said to have been extremely lucrative. After her return to Europe she filled an engagement in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and earned no end of roubles. She then lived in comparative retirement for nine years, and in 1851 gave a few farewell performances in Vienna and relinquished the stage forever.

HER GREAT WEALTH.

She purchased a villa in the suburbs of this city nearly fifteen years ago, and she still occupies it. She is reputed to be immensely rich, though I have been told that she has lost very largely by bad investments. She has a good deal of property in Vienna, and some of her speculations there have turned out ill, as so many have since 1872. They who claim to know say she must be worth in any contingency 6,000,000 marks ($1,500,000), and that her income is between 200,000 and 250,000 marks ($50,000 and $60,000). Her property appears to be widely distributed. She owns vineyards on the Rhine, wheat fields in Southern Russia, railway stocks in Germany, bank shares in France, farms in Holland and olive orchards in Italy. Her name is known to the elderly and middle aged, and her face and figure are familiar to them also. But the younger part of the present generation know little of Mme. Elssler, as she is called here.

AT HOME.

She lives very quietly, having few friends, as most of the old ones have died, and she has not replaced them with new. Her sister Theresa is Frau Von Barnem, having been the morganatic wife of Prince Adalbert of Prussia since 1851. Fannie is alleged to have two children, one of them a daughter, married to a French merchant, and the other a son, an officer in the Austrian cavalry. She has the reputation of having been very generous to all her relatives, and of doing much good in her declining years without the least ostentation.

AMERICAN ARTISTS IN LONDON.

What They Have Done for Philadelphia.

English and American Fine Art Committees—Boughton, Hennessey, Whistler, Fisher, Helminch.

LONDON, March 20, 1876.

There are very few American artists living in London—not more than half a dozen all told—but these few are, in their various styles, admirable, and among them are names of high distinction. It will be a loss to American art if the works of these artists are not properly represented at the International Exhibition in Philadelphia, and there is reason to apprehend that but few of their pictures will be seen there. If this hiatus occur in the Art Department it will be the fault of our Fine Art Committee. I should be loath to accuse this committee of intentional neglect, but they have certainly failed to acquaint themselves with the responsibilities they assumed in accepting so important an appointment. What these responsibilities are will best be seen by noting what has been done by similar associations in this country or in France. To the best known of our artists

THE ENGLISH FINE ART COMMITTEE

has extended the courtesy of an invitation to send their paintings to the Exhibition under the patronage of the British government. The official correspondence has been placed in my hands. Showing, as it does, the respect which is felt in England for the vocation of art and the high position which artists in this country hold, showing what is thought here of the International Exhibition and what anxiety is felt to insure a fair representation of British art on that important occasion, it is of deep interest and I propose to send it in full for the benefit and instruction (of which it seems that we are greatly in need) of our own people. To each artist from whom the loan of a picture is desired the following letter is sent, in the handwriting of the distinguished secretary, and also a printed circular stating the terms on which this favor is requested. Still further, the substance of the information contained in these documents is advertised in a conspicuous position for months, so that artists and the public may be made acquainted in the fullest manner with the wishes and plans of the committee. Here is the document, sent in the name of His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, President of the Council:—

OFFICIAL INVITATION TO THE EXPOSITION.

SIR—At the various meetings of the Fine Art Committee, appointed by the Lord President of the Council, the subject of a thorough representation of British art at the Philadelphia Exhibition has engaged its serious attention, and a selection has been submitted to His Grace of the artists whose works should, in the opinion of the committee, be represented at the Exhibition. As your name appears in this special list, I am directed by His Grace to inquire if it would be agreeable to you to name one of your works which you consider would most worthily represent you on this important occasion, specifying also the name and address of the possessor, to whom it is suggested you might, with advantage, make known your wish to see this particular work exhibited. His Grace requests me to add that Her Majesty has graciously consented to allow certain paintings to be sent from the royal collection to the Fine Art Gallery of the Philadelphia Exhibition, and the Council of the Royal Academy have expressed their intention of contributing a selection from their diploma pictures. In case the owner of the work named by you should object to lend the same, would you kindly name two others in order of preference. I have the honor, &c.

THE "FINE ARTS" CIRCULAR.

The printed circular, under the heading "Fine Arts," in the British section, at the International Exhibition of 1876, Philadelphia, is as follows:—

The loan of paintings by artists of the British school is solicited for exhibition on the following terms:—

1. They will be required from the 20th of March, 1876, to the end of December following.
2. They will be placed in the special charge of the Joint Executive Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's government, who will make most convenient arrangements for their safe collection, package, transit and return to the owner.
3. And in all cases where the loan of pictures is solicited by the authority of the Lord President of the Privy Council, the Executive Commissioners charged with finances will be empowered to defray all expenses in carrying out the above arrangements; and further, when required, he will insure them for such reasonable sums as may be determined upon.
4. The pictures will be received by order of the Lord President, at South Kensington Museum, between the 1st and 10th of March next, or will be collected within that period at the residence of the owner.

This is how they manage matters of this kind on this side of the water. Now let us see what

OUR FINE ART COMMITTEE

has been doing for our artists, and what steps have been taken to secure the proper representation of their pictures. Some few weeks ago the following paragraph appeared in an obscure corner of the *Times*:—

The United States frigate Franklin, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Worden, arrived at Southampton yesterday from Lisbon. She will receive at this port the art works of citizens of the United States in this country for the Philadelphia Exhibition.

Very definite and satisfactory, truly. And yet this is the only communication, official or otherwise, that American artists have received from committee or government; the only notification they have had that their existence is recognized or the exhibition of their works desired. One cannot wonder that they should feel themselves neglected and not precisely in the mood for making strenuous exertions to obtain the pictures which they would prefer to send as specimens of their skill; this being, in point of fact, a more difficult matter than is imagined, since the owners of these precious works are for the most part disinclined to part with them, so long a journey and absence being contemplated.

THE ENGLISH FINE ART COMMITTEE,

lavish in the courtesy of which our own committee has been so sparing, have extended to our artists, as I have said, an invitation to avail themselves of all the advantages of the patronage of the British government. This invitation Mr. Boughton has accepted, and a beautiful picture by this artist, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," companioned with a number of splendid works by English artists, has been already embarked for America. Mr. Whistler and Mr. Hennessey, preferring to exhibit under the patronage of their own government, declined the invitation of the British Art Committee, but have waited in vain (if I except the recent paragraph sent from the steamer Franklin) for instruction or invitation from our own country. Moreover, these gentlemen have found it impossible to obtain from their owners the pictures they were desirous of sending, and as matters now stand they seem inclined to let the matter drop without further effort. Indeed, at this present writing, Mr. Boughton is the only American artist who has sent or is proposing to send to the Exhibition, and unless something is done to awaken the Art Committee to the sense of their responsibilities, or to rekindle the languishing enthusiasm of our artists, he will undoubtedly maintain his solitary pre-eminence.

NEGLECT OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

This is by no means a trifling matter, but one of far more importance than will at first glance appear. It is not unlikely that the same neglect of the interests of our artists which has been shown in London is at work among the hosts of American painters and sculptors who have made their home in Paris or in the principal cities of Italy. But if this is so, the inevitable result will be that the representation of American talent in the Art Department will be lamentably unfair and inadequate. And yet this department is no less important than any in the Exhibition; in one sense it is of more importance. The production of a distinctive and lofty literature and art is a nation's crowning glory. While too undeveloped to obtain this supreme expression, no matter how great its wealth and resources, it remains merely a body without a soul. Thirty and forty years ago the poverty of American literature and art, our low national standards and insignificant achievements, placed our country always at the greatest disadvantage among older nations. And this, although these deficiencies could not with justice be attributed to the country as a national disgrace, since it was evident that the people were necessarily too much absorbed in essential material enterprises and conquests to admit of a true devotion to loftier vocations. But in the last ten and twenty years our artists have made immense strides.

OUR PRINCIPAL PAINTERS

and sculptors have gained world wide celebrity, and have gone far toward establishing schools that vie with the best of those of England and France. It is claimed by some, and is in all probability true, that they have collectively, if I may say so, made more progress and occupy a higher position than has been acknowledged at home or abroad. It will, therefore, be an irreparable misfortune and a national disgrace if on this grand occasion of a world wide competition among artists, at a great international exhibition, organized by American industry, celebrated on American soil, and in honor of a national festival, American art alone fails to obtain an adequate representation. Other nations are making strenuous efforts to enable their artists to win a signal triumph. Shall we alone do nothing to give American artists similar advantages, and enable them to compete on fair terms with their rivals? It is useless to argue that they should dispense with the courtesies and formalities which are their due, and which are freely awarded to their peers in all other countries. To assume the expense and responsibility of the removing of works of art for a public exhibition is distinctly the duty of the government or of a responsible committee. The picture of the artist represents to him not only his capital, it represents his mind, his genius, life. Shall he send it wildly plunging over the Atlantic, without any proper guarantee of its being safely tended and returned? To do so he should require to have more than the blind faith of the old theologians, and a magnanimity of patriotism worthy of the palmy days of Greece.

"THE CANTERBURY PILGRIMS,"

sent by Mr. Boughton, was exhibited in 1873, when it received the highest commendation from the art critics of this country. The town of Canterbury stands upon a hill, glowing in a soft English sunset. To the right, in the foreground, is a picturesque well; near by stand the groups of pilgrims about starting on their journey. A peasant girl bends gracefully over the well drawing water, and fills the pitcher of one of the monks. The figures are well grouped and spirited, and the landscape has the soft tenderness and freshness of nature which this artist is so successful in reproducing, one of the characteristic qualities of so many of his always pleasing and beautiful pictures. Mr. Boughton has now in his studio several very interesting paintings, on which he is at work, intending them for

THE APPROACHING EXHIBITION

in the Academy. The principal of these is a beautiful landscape, a glimpse of Surrey scenery, studied from nature, and somewhat similar in character to the "Canterbury Pilgrims." A stately growth of English trees finely outlined upon the softly clouded sky fill in the background; in the foreground is a babbling brook and a group of peasants, the young men helping the girls over the brook. The figures wear the costume of a hundred years ago, which gives the scene a sort of sylvan character, just touching the rude English peasant with a suggestion of the shepherd and shepherdess of Arcadia or recalling the romantic exploits and scenery of the Forest of Arden. The portrait of a boy dressed in an old Dutch costume, his round, chubby figure thrown out boldly from a rich crimson curtain, is an admirable likeness and a most quaint and effective painting. I will mention also an interesting picture of old New York. The Governor has issued a proclamation that the good people, on New Year's Day, shall greet each other with a kiss, the most fitting welcome of the new year, and the worthy citizens, meeting outside his gate, in all sorts of grotesque poses and with every variety of expression, are going through the ceremony with exemplary enthusiasm.

MR. BOUGHTON'S REPUTATION ABROAD.

Few American artists abroad have achieved a more solid and enduring fame than Mr. Boughton. He is very highly esteemed by English artists; so much so, that there is talk of making him a member of the Royal Academy, a compliment which I believe has never before been paid to an American artist. Mr. Boughton has just purchased a beautiful lot of land in a commanding position and is shortly proposing to build. He will no doubt add one more to the beautiful houses and magnificent studios—veritable works of art—with which the brilliant artists of this magnificent era have adorned and beautified London.

MR. HENNESSEY

is also at work upon a painting intended for exhibition in the Academy, a scene in Normandy, similar in character to the "Votive Offering," which made such a sensation last year, but even more beautiful. The painter shows us now a May Day festival. The central feature of the background is an old church of that fine architectural culture so often seen in the north of France. On each side of the winding path leading to the church the trees and shrubs are sprayed over and fairly glittering with delicious apple blossoms, May blossoms and pink and white hawthorns; one can almost smell their sweetness in the breezy atmosphere. In the foreground, at the extreme left, a procession of happy villagers are seen passing through a picturesque vine embowered gateway, led by a sailor lad, with his sister hanging upon one arm and his betrothed upon the other—the village beauty, dressed in her daintiest costume, and tripping along with all the pride of a conscious queen. This picture will be regarded as one of Mr. Hennessey's happiest efforts, if not his best work. The figures and costumes are studies from life and are executed with the most delicate skill and conscientious fidelity. It is admirably composed and redolent with the wild sweetness and rich beauty of nature and spring. Last year an engraving of the "Votive Offering" was published in the *Graphic*. This year the French *Journal d'Art* has already secured from the artist the privilege of publishing an engraving of this charming "May Festival."

MR. WHISTLER.

The most original and imaginative of our artists is, beyond a question, Mr. Whistler. A true poet, his lovely and strange creations, the studies and arrangements, the nocturnes and symphonies, as, with a true sense of the eternal fitness of things, he names his paintings, have called out an enthusiasm of admiration and vehement opposition which is the usual tribute paid to true genius. But even those who object to his theories and are alarmed by his innovations are compelled to admit this artist's splendid qualities—the marvellous beauty of his coloring and the masterly perfection of his drawing. The large picture,

"SYMPHONY IN RED AND WHITE,"

on which he is now at work, is happily selected to display these brilliant qualities. In the soft, glowing atmosphere of a hothouse three girls in flowing white draperies are superbly posed—varied types of youth and beauty and grace. A charming figure in the centre, with scarf thrown to the floor, crouching down on tiptoe, lifts with dainty hand a scarlet flower. Her companion, eagerly observant, bends over her in a pose of incomparable naive grace. On the other side the third figure stands in serene majesty, calmly contemplative. The beauty of this picture in color, design and composition is simply transcendent. The artist has many other lovely works growing up under his hand out of a misty incompleteness to perfection—a superb Venus walking on the seashore, flowers springing into bloom beneath her feet; the portrait of a lovely boy with large, earnest eyes and waving hair; the full sized portrait of a charming young girl, with hat resting coquettishly on one side of her head; a dim nocturne, Cremorne Gardens, seen by starlight and the fitful gleam of fireworks; spirited etchings and glimpses of picturesque scenes on the busy Thames. He retains among his completed and famous works the portrait of his mother and the much talked of "Chinese Princess," also a masterpiece.

MR. MARK FISHER AND MR. HOWARD HELMINCH,

admirable landscape painters, are at work upon new pictures intended for the English Exhibition, but neither of them have remembered the Centennial. Indeed, the true country of the artist is his art. Unless responsible persons will take the pains to send to this world of the ideal for the treasures it contains we must be content to do without them. For forgotten the artist will forget, neglected he will neglect.

CENTENNIAL ART NOTES.

The Centennial Committee of Selection locked the doors of the picture gallery at No. 625 Broadway last Thursday, and on Friday evening finished their duties in New York, starting for Philadelphia immediately. They have not yet decided the question whether it is best to give a public exhibition of the pictures before leaving New York, but a varnishing day will probably be given to the artists, as the works will not be sent to Philadelphia before the 15th of April, as the Art buildings are not yet completed. In the new building are thirty rooms, forty feet square, which will afford ample space for all works accepted. In the American department they will be divided into three classes—those of living American artists, those of deceased Americans, and of works by foreign artists owned by Americans. The Committee of Selection will not be disbanded until the pictures leave the city, as they are expecting many from private galleries, which will not be sent until they are ready to depart for Philadelphia.

John Taylor Johnston, R. L. Stuart, Governor Morgan, John Sherwood, Mr. Osgood and others, deserve credit for the public spirit which they have displayed in giving up works from their galleries.

Among the pictures which will be sent from this city are Huntington's "Titian and Charles V.," "Philosophy and Christian Art" and "Lake George," Thomas Hicks' portrait of "General Delafield and General Meade," W. Whittredge's "Home by the Sea," "Indians Fording a River," several landscapes and an interior. McEntee sends several autumn scenes. These comprise the works of the painters from New York who are members of the committee. The sculptors will send their works boxed directly to Philadelphia, where they will be judged. Eastman Johnson will send his "Old Kentucky Home," "What the Shell Says," "The Prisoner," "Milton and His Daughters" and one or two others. Sanford R. Gifford "Constantinople," "Venice at Sunset," "Group of Venetian Fishing Boats," "Church of San Georgio," a landscape, "View of the Wallkill Valley," a lake scene and others. "Wages of War" and "Apple of Discord" represent Henry Peters Gray. Edward Moran's "Victorious Sappho," "New York Bay by Moonlight," "Approaching Storm Off the Battery," "Lighthouse at Sunset" and a landscape with a strip of water in the distance. J. Beaufair Irving's "Duel" and "Cardinal Woolsey and His Friends;" "Love's Melancholy," by Constant Mayer; Guy's "Supplication," Cropsey's "Old Mill" and "Old Beauchurch," J. G. Brown's "Curling at Central Park," Jerome Thompson's "Old Oaken Bucket," Walter Satterlee's "Marguerite," A. Wordsworth Thompson's "Desolation," M. J. Heade's "Seal Rocks Off California," Vincent Colyer's "Indian Village" and a "Colorado Scene," William E. Marshall's "Portrait of Lincoln;" "General Anderson" and "Aphrodite," by H. A. Loop; "Young Mother," "Students" and "Girl Playing with Shells," by George H. Story; "High Bridge," "Returning to the Fold," "Country Road" and others are contributed by Charles H. Miller; G. W. Maynard's "Spirit of '76" and "Vespers," Winslow Homer's "Snap the Whip" and "A Quarrel," A. F. Tait and James Hart's "Camping Out," one of James Hart's early cattle pictures, Charles Dubois' "East Hampton Willows," Page's "Shakespeare," "A New England Woman Weaving," "Schoolboy" and his best picture, "Benjamin Franklin as a boy at work in the printing office," by E. Wood Perry; "Returning from Pasture" and "The Antiquarian," by J. H. Dolphe; "St Paul" and "Portrait of a Boy and Dog," by La Farge; "Old Man of the Mountain," "Brook Study" and several small landscapes, by David Johnson; "Taking the Veil," by Robert W. Weir; "Drifting Ashore in a Fog," "Heaving To for a Pilot," by M. F. H. De Haas; "A Prairie Fire," by Bispham, series of three pictures; "The Contraband," "The Recruit" and "The Veteran," also "The Village Post Office," by T. W. Wood; "The Antiquarian," "Sabbath of the Pilgrims" and "Florentine Interior," by Edwin White; an "Arabian Scene," by Colman; "Daybreak" and "Twilight," by Robert C. Minor; "There's Many a Slip," &c.; "Out All Night" and "Division of Spoils," by Joseph H. Beard; "St. Mark's Column," by D. M. Armstrong; a landscape and interior by A. Lamrie; several landscape and figure pictures by J. C. Thom; "Street Corner" and interior, by Frost Johnson; several Eastern scenes by R. Swain Gifford, which are by no means his best work; portrait of Parke Godwin, by Le Clear; several landscapes by Durand; "Group of Algerians," by H. H. Moore; a landscape by Smillie; one by Hubbard; a number by Van Elton, who has been appointed one of the Bavarian Commissioners at that department, and works by Sontagg, H. W. Robbins, Edward Gay, Samuel Colman, Shattuck, H. D. Martin, Macknight, Schade, S. M. Brooks, Miss Granberry; a portrait of Commodore Vanderbilt, by Flagg; "Preparing Moses for the Fair," by Ritchie; "Flowers," by Miss Degolia, and many other pictures, including a large number of water colors. Among the works of deceased artists are those of Kensett, Eaton and Oregon Willson, which have been selected by the Examining Committee, and there are arriving at No. 625 Broadway many others, so that each department is likely to be well represented.

MECHANICS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

HOW THE PARIS DELEGATION IS TO BE RECEIVED BY THE AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISTS—OBJECT OF THEIR VISIT AND THE RESULTS WHICH ARE EXPECTED FROM IT.

The rumored presence of a number of French mechanics at the Centennial Exhibition has created considerable excitement among some of our workingmen, but still more so among the Parisian mechanics themselves, who are already getting to be timorous of the step to which they have pledged themselves. Those who are familiar with expositions know what a prominence is shared by operatives in the different departments of mechanism in which they are located, and how eagerly visitors watch the movements of those men whose skill and handiwork fashion out of rough material delicate and elegant articles of usefulness and ornament. The attention which these French workingmen would receive, it has been conjectured, might reasonably be expected to lead to still further investigation as to how they lived at home and the wages they received, and it was, therefore, feared by some that employers in this country, ignoring the radical differences between the two republics, might arrive at conclusions which would eventually lead to unpleasant consequences to our own mechanics. Opinions like these were expressed by a few persons interested in workingmen's movements, and even some of the French societies in this city became alarmed lest the presence here of so many

PICKED WORKINGMEN

from Paris might cause a comparison to be drawn between wages in France and in the United States, and thus operate unfavorably upon the interests of American workingmen. It was for this reason one of the French societies communicated with the Central Committee of Workingmen at Paris in relation to this assumed difficulty, and the despatch by cable recently published was the prompt response from the French workingmen as to their position. Though the subject of the French arrivals has not been much discussed by our workingmen, nor been in any way a matter of anxiety to them, still there is no doubt that unpleasant incidents might easily arise if at the beginning a good understanding were not arrived at. The exact position which the French workingmen hold is not quite fully understood, nor is the motive which has prompted their coming been appreciated, so far as can be ascertained.

THE INTENTION OF THE FRENCHMEN

is not to take any steps that could in any way interfere with the interests of labor in America, but to gain from their visit here something which they hope to use in ameliorating the condition of their fellow-craftsmen in the old country. The question of their coming at all has been long under consideration in Paris and has been fully discussed, and public sympathy enlisted in the undertaking. Every trade organization has had ample time to consider the matter, and the central organization exercised all due deliberation before sanctioning or promoting the project. The men who will come here will be the delegates from the several trade organizations, under the direction of the central body, and, of course, may be considered as the picked men of their respective organizations, as it is certain that Paris will not send to the Exhibition any other than those who are the most skilled and accomplished in their respective branches of the trade to which they belong. Already the public has been appealed to for

FUNDS,

and $6,000 have been subscribed to help defray the expenses of the 100 artisans who are to form the delegation, and M. Duportal, a radical member of the Versailles Assembly, has moved for a national appropriation of $20,000 for the same purpose. It will, therefore, be seen that no little importance is attached in Paris to the manner in which the French artisans shall be represented at the Philadelphia Exposition. Funds for the delegation are being collected also in some other of the larger French cities. The Frenchmen in this city who are in correspondence with their brother workingmen in Paris affirm that the greatest importance is attached by the latter to their visit to this Republic, and at the present time hopes are entertained that the most beneficial results shall follow to the mechanics in France from the representations which will be made in the report of the delegates on their return. It is stated that the leading object of the delegation is to effect this purpose and to show from the condition of workingmen in the United States how great the need is in France for a long stride in improving the status of mechanics both in remuneration for their labor and in their social advantages. The greatest care has been manifested by the central body in Paris in getting at the facts as to the condition of American artisans, and a schedule of questions has been supplied by the committee to each member of the delegation, with a view to securing the opinions of the delegation upon a number of points concerning which it is considered that information would prove to be useful.

WHAT THE FRENCHMEN WANT TO KNOW.

These questions may be briefly summed up from the printed circular, and they will serve to show the object sought to be gained by the Paris Central Committee. They are divided into three classes:—

First—As to the price of the different materials as sent by each nationality; the difference between the price in France and elsewhere; the influence of the taxes and tariffs upon the price of raw material; the material that might be advantageously imported into France; the selling price of industrial products; the cost of making articles, and the difference between that and the price of the same in Paris, with a view to securing a fair competition; is the quality of the products superior or inferior to those in Paris? suggestions as to the introduction of French products to the United States; the estimation Americans placed on French workmanship; the introduction of commercial agencies by which "intermediaries" might be done away with, that the quality of French work would be appreciated; as to the direct exchange between producers and consumers; the influence of the American tariff upon wages in France.

Second—As to how workingmen live in the States and the other countries represented at the Exposition; the price of lodgings and workshops; as to the amount of work done in the different trades, whether by day or by piece; hours of working and the best seasons; hours per day; sanitary condition of the workshops and the care of the sick and the aged.

Third—Comparison of work done in America and France; influence of labor morally and physically; intellectual development; schools; number of women employed, their wages and the hours of labor; protection of working girls; societies; labor and co-operation; education; apprentices; regulation of differences between employés and employers, and councils for that purpose.

Fourth—Result of conversations and observations of work.

Each delegate is supposed to reply to the questions, his answers to have reference to his own particular trade, and from these united opinions general conclusions are to be drawn and something practical by way of amelioration secured.

As much depends upon

THE RECEPTION THE FRENCH MECHANICS

will receive from their brother craftsmen in this country in the carrying out of their programme it is important to ascertain beforehand what are the views of members of the trade unions here. The writer conversed with several mechanics of standing, to ascertain if any objection was made to the project in preparation at Paris. It seemed, from the conversations, that the subject had not been much discussed among our workingmen; but those who were seen were without the slightest bias against their French brothers, and were rather more inclined to welcome them heartily. At the same time no concerted action has been taken, either by the trade unions or by any prominent members of the societies in regard to the matter.

MR. HUGH DALTON'S OPINION.

The reporter called upon Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of Typographical Union No. 6, for an expression of his opinion. He said that the union to which he belonged had not either formally or informally discussed the subject. For his own individual part he would be glad to see the French printers at the Exposition during the week he proposed to spend this summer in Philadelphia. No doubt the Frenchmen might be able to show us something that we did not know, and very likely they would learn something which they had never heard of, at all events, were not familiar with. In the printing business a man might go on learning something as long as he lived, and a good mechanic was always willing to learn as much as he could. Therefore he would very gladly see the French artsians at the Philadelphia Exposition. As to a public reception of the Frenchmen, he was not quite so clear. Workingmen here had the idea that their French brothers were rather addicted to Communism and Communistic ideas, and in the Printers' Union there were not more than twenty-five members who shared in sentiments in harmony with Communism. He feared that possibly a reception to the French visitors might be easily misconstrued into a sympathy with the well known sentiments of Paris mechanics, and this might do harm. Anyhow, at the present time, there was nothing definitely resolved upon in regard to the matter, and it was doubtful, he believed, if the delegation would not land at Philadelphia. He felt certain, however, there could be no ill-will or grudge against the delegates from Paris, and they would be accorded a friendly time.

MR. MICHAEL MURPHY'S VIEWS.

Mr. Michael Murphy, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Crispins, was called upon and his opinion ascertained. No action, he said, had been taken by the Crispins on the proposed visit. He did not think that there could be the slightest ill feeling entertained by workingmen about the matter. An exhibition of the skill of mechanics was always creditable, and the result of it could only be of advantage to craftsmen of every branch of industry. He did not believe that the visit of the French mechanics could militate against the prices now paid to our workingmen, no matter how compared; for, firstly, our "bosses" know full well just now the price of labor in Europe, and, secondly, wages in this country could not go down lower than at present if the men were to be treated with any degree of fairness. He believed the Frenchmen anticipated no inconvenience from us, and that what they had in view was to try to advance themselves by a comparison with workingmen whom they believe to be better off. For his part, he would like to see his brother mechanics here afford the strangers every help they could. As to a formal reception, Mr. Murphy remarked that, as he understood it, the French, party was to land at Philadelphia; but even if the delegates were to land here, the present condition of our trade societies was not such as to allow the New York mechanics to do anything but offer an informal friendly reception. However, he was in hopes that before the Centennial Exposition closed New York would again have all her trade organizations in good working order, and that the Workingmen's Union, which had disappeared from the labor movement altogether, should be again the central body of all the trade interests of the city. Efforts were now being made to put new life into the old trade societies, which had gradually died out from various causes, this centennial year being a good time to have them return to work and to power. He felt sure, anyhow, that the French mechanics would have nothing to regret in the manner of their reception by the workingmen of this country.

MR. G. W. GIBBONS' OPINION.

Mr. George W. Gibbons, President of the Workingmen's Central Union, a politico-trades organization, was visited and asked for his views. He said he did not deem it politic at this time, with two important strikes on in this city, to afford any encouragement whatever to foreign labor. He saw, he said, very plainly, that a result of the exhibition of skill by these French mechanics would do no good to our workingmen, and it would only put a weapon, though a blunt one, in the hands of the enemy to make any fuss over them. Mechanics in Paris were paid very low wages. The men about to come here were the picked men for skill in their organizations; they had nothing to teach or to learn here, and, except to have a good time of it, he could not see what they wanted. There was, he knew, a generous impulse on the part of our workingmen to give a friendly reception to craftsmen of every degree from foreign countries, and this may be very well, but there are a great many reasons why our mechanics should not be put to work side by side with the picked men of Paris. We do not want an immigration of artisans into this country when we have enough to do to keep our own men going, and no doubt our French visitors would on their return report the United States to be an El Dorado, to which mechanics from all over Europe should flock. He did not suppose that it would be proper to take any steps whatever toward trying to prevent the French mechanics from coming to the Philadelphia Exposition, or to show them the slightest unfriendliness on or after their arrival; but he thought it would be very imprudent to signalize their arrival by any unnecessary signs of welcome or marks of jubilation.

EDITOR LEON MENUEER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Leon Menueer, editor of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, was visited by the reporter, and it was ascertained from him that the French societies in this city were already apprised, through the columns of his journal, of everything that had been done in France in regard to the visit of the Paris workingmen. The movement had created quite a stir, he said, in many parts of France, and some eminent writers, among them Victor Hugo especially, were aiding the Central Committee in Paris to raise the funds necessary for the expenses of the delegation. It was not proposed by the Paris workingmen to do anything that was not usual at other great exhibitions, their actions being entirely under the control of the Commission for International Expositions, and their entire expenses were sure to be paid by their own countrymen. He was not aware that the French societies in this city were making any preparations for a formal reception as yet; in fact, he thought the delegation would land at Philadelphia, though this was not yet certain. Should they land at New York their countrymen here would be ready, no doubt, to extend to them the hand of welcome with some formality.

WHAT MR. LABADIE SAYS.

Mr. Alphonse Labadie, a printer in the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* office, was called upon. He was not aware of any action being taken by the French compositors in this city in the way of preparing to receive the French delegation. He thought that every mechanic in New York would be glad to welcome the workingmen from Paris, and that there was not the slightest feeling of discontent among any class on account of the Frenchmen's coming, nor could he see any reason why there should be.

CENTRAL PARK AND BALL PLAYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Knowing that you take a great interest in all manly sports I take the liberty of asking you the question, Why do our Commissioners of Parks refuse to allow the playing of such in the Central Park?

No base ball or cricket club can be allowed to play there. I know of a club which has made application for the privilege and has been refused; while, by making the same to the Commissioners of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, have had a portion of the ground laid apart for them and every attention paid toward keeping it in order. As the Central Park is paid for by the people of New York I cannot understand why it should not be used for such purposes, as I am sure it would gratify a large number of our citizens to witness matches of that kind and give many of our young men an opportunity of indulging in a healthy recreation. It is certainly mortifying to think that a New York club should have to throw themselves on the charity of Brooklyn to play their matches, which might prove an additional attraction to our beautiful Park. Hoping you will give this matter the attention it deserves, I remain, yours respectfully, HEALTHY EXERCISE.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1876.

FENIANISM AND AMNESTY.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA WISHES TO HAVE A LOOK AT THE SOIL OF THE GREEN ISLE.

O'Donovan Rossa writes to the Dublin *Irishman*, from New York, thus:—"I see that Mr. Brooks has asked Mr. Disraeli if the Queen of England will amnesty the political prisoners when she is made Empress, and the Minister has replied he will tell him when she gets the title. Her Majesty is, it is said, a good little woman, and, if left to herself, would do things she cannot do when left in the hands of others. If I would not prejudice the men in prison I would have a wish, when Her Majesty amnesties them, that the amnesty may be general, so that I may have the privilege of taking a look at the old land and old faces without the Smollens and the Dawsons having the privilege of laying their ugly hands on me."

AN ENFORCED VACATION.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I would call your attention to the proposed closing of public school corner of Forty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, thereby compelling the children attending to an enforced vacation of five months. This, Mr. Editor, is a gross injustice to the children of the humbler classes of this vicinity, numbers of whom were unable to attend school during the cold weather; and now as the season opens the Board of Education are about to deprive these children of the benefit of education for five months.

The new school in Fifty-fourth street will not be open until December. Why not retain the old till the new one is completed? PARENT.

LITERATURE.

Important Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System.

VAST PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Mr. Gladstone's Latest Work—The Royal Copyright Commission.

A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. By William A. Hammond, M. D. D. Appleton & Co. 1876.

No part of the literature of the profession exhibits so strikingly the vast progress that medical science has made within a comparatively recent period as treatises that relate to the study of diseases of the nervous system. In the volume before us science treads with an assured step and definite knowledge in fields where less than a generation since all was chaos and uncertainty at best, and deals familiarly with facts before which she once stood in awe, as mysteries that might not even be contemplated with speculative eyes. For ages medicine was practised without a knowledge of the circulation of the blood, and the arteries derived their name from the opinion that they were conduits for air, though how the ancient doctors ever cut anybody without discovering their error in that respect is one of those things that no modern fellow can understand. But if the world was ignorant of the circulation of the blood until the time when Servetus was judicially murdered at Geneva, because it was against the law of that Canton for anybody to know more than Calvin, how arid a waste was its knowledge of the brain and spine. In this volume Dr. Hammond treats forty titles; and though all of these are not distinctly recognized diseases, and though they differ widely one from another as to the extent of our knowledge of them, yet every one constitutes a well defined group of symptoms or morbid conditions, and the knowledge of the profession as to all is so far positive that none of them any longer affords ground for superstitious considerations as to special inflictions of divine wrath. But there are not five of these diseases that were distinctly recognized in the "good old times" as visitations that called for the doctor, while for all the rest, in so far as they were looked upon at all as departures from nature, they were contemplated as occasions for the priest and his apparatus for the exorcism of evil spirits.

In this connection, therefore, it may be distinctly seen that it is one of the least doubtful consequences of the increase of knowledge and the progress of science, that it leads men to dispense with the services of the theologians in favor of persons having exact and practical acquaintance with physical conditions. Seven-eighths of this range of diseases of the nervous system was once exclusively the sphere of the priest. No other earthly power it was thought could assist humanity there. Now it is the doctor who is always called in these occasions, and supernatural explanations of nervous phenomena are only thought of in those circles of semi-imbecile drivellers known as Spiritualists. Is it any consideration of this fact that animates the hostility of churchmen generally to the progress of science?

All the progress in the study of diseases of the brain starts from the conception that that organ had, like every other organ of the human system, some function in the animal economy; but as that which is now recognized as the great distinctive function of the brain was then believed to be the manifestation of a vague entity called mind, the irregular performance of the function did not lead to inquiry as to the condition of the brain, because no connection between the two was recognized, even if guessed at by the few. Association between respiration and the lungs, circulation and the heart, digestion and the stomach—all these were recognized, and certain constantly recurring derangements of these great functions were found to be related with changed conditions of the respective organs equally constant; and thus with regard to the diseases of the general system the knowledge of men was improving for thousands of years; but it required all those years and even the French Revolution before men could be so far freed from the ancient conceptions that a doctor could venture to compare the brain to the stomach and say that it "digested thought." But when this was once said, the whole range of later discovery at once became possible; and, indeed, all later labors of physiologists were simply the accumulations of the evidence which proves that the brain is the essential organ of thought, of all intellectual operations, of every manifestation of conscious vitality, as indubitably as the eye is the organ of vision. To the professional man or practitioner every article in this volume is of interest and permanent value; but the chapters that deal with the various phases of this problem of our intellectual life will be also very attractive to non-professional seekers of truth on topics that justly occupy a great part of the attention of the thinking world. As an indication of the style we quote Dr. Hammond's distribution of the functions of the brain, under the head of four elementary divisions—an admirable summary that includes in itself the whole outline of the science of mind:—"The mind differs from forces in general in being compound; that is in being made up of several other forces. These are perception, the intellect, the emotions and the will. All the mental manifestations of which the brain is capable are embraced in one or more of these parts. Either one of them may be exercised independently of the other, though they are very intimately connected, and in all continuous mental processes are brought, more or less, into relative and consecutive action. As constituting the basis of my classification of the several forms of insanity it is expedient to describe these four sub-forces of the mind:—

"1. PERCEPTION.—By perception is to be understood that part of the mind whose office it is to place the individual in relation with external objects. For the evolution of this force the brain is in intimate relation with certain special organs which serve the purpose of receiving impressions of objects. Thus, an image is formed upon the retina and the optic nerve transmits the excitation to its ganglion or part of the brain. This at once functionates, the force called perception is evolved and the image is perceived. If the retina be sufficiently diseased the image is not formed; if the optic nerve is in an abnormal condition the excitation is not transmitted; if the ganglion be disordered the perceptive force is not evolved. Perception may be exercised without any superior intellectual act, without any ideation whatever. Thus, if the cerebrum of a pigeon be removed, the animal is still capable of seeing and of hearing, but it obtains no idea from these senses. The mind, with the exception of perception, is lost. Perception is, however, the starting point of all ideation. It is not seated exclusively in the brain, but is, under certain circumstances, especially in abnormal states of the system, evolved from the spinal cord.

"2. THE INTELLECT.—In the normal condition of the brain the excitation of a sense and the consequent perception, do not stop at the special ganglion of that sense, but are transmitted to a more complex part of the brain, where the perception is resolved into an idea. Thus the image impressed upon the retina, the perception of which has been formed by a sensory ganglion, ultimately causes the evolution of another force by which all its attributes capable of being represented upon the retina are more or less perfectly appreciated according to the structural qualities of the ideational centre. To the formation of the idea several important faculties and modes of expression of the intellect contribute. Thus, if we suppose the retina to have received the image of a ball, a higher ganglion converts this into a perception, and a still higher one into an idea; and this idea relates to the size, the form, the color, the material, &c., primarily, and the origin, uses, ownership, &c., secondarily. In gaining this conception of the thing impressed upon the retina the memory, judgment and other faculties of the intellect are brought into action, and the process of reasoning is carried on.

"3. THE EMOTIONS.—An idea in its turn excites an other part of the brain to action and an emotion is produced; or this last named force may be evolved under certain circumstances without the intermediation of the idea, but solely from the transmission of a perception to the emotional ganglion. An emotion is that pleasurable or painful feeling which arises in us in consequence of sensorial impressions or intellectual action. According to Bain, the word emotion is used to comprehend all that is understood by feelings, states of feeling, pleasure, pain, passion, sentiment, affection, &c. Within the limits of health, the emotions act powerfully on certain organs of the body, and thus express their own activity. Thus, grief is exhibited by the flow of tears from overexcitation of the lachrymal gland. Extreme joy may also cause weeping. The jaw falls, and the angles of the mouth curve downward in mortification or sorrow, while in pleasure the face expands laterally. The eyes, the nose and the mouth are the three facial centres from which continual expression is mainly produced. Other organs of the body, as the salivary glands, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, and, in fact, nearly every viscus of the body, may exhibit the effects of emotion by the transmission of excitations through the sympathetic nerve. Most of the resulting effets are due to the fact that the sympathetic nerve especially presides over the vaso-motor system, and this regulates the calibre of the blood vessels.

"4. THE WILL.—By volition acts are performed. Some acts are automatic, but all done in consequence of intellection are the result of willing, and are for some specific purpose connected with an idea. Volition in the series of mental manifestations may precede emotion, but it always follows ideation."

To sum up the outlines:—"A person walking in the street sees a man on the opposite side of the way—perception; he recognizes him as a friend whom he has not met for many years—intellect; he determines to cross and speak to him—will; he does so and is joyful at the reunion—emotion."

Altogether this is a thoroughly practical and exhaustive handling of a most important class of cases and an addition to medical literature of the highest value.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

LONDON, March 11, 1876.

"Homeric Synchronism" seems to have been the "diploma work" which has secured to its author the high compliment of admission to the exclusive ranks of the Royal Academicians. This week the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., M. A. and D. C. L., was elected to the professional chair of Ancient History in the Royal Academy. His immediate predecessor was the distinguished historian of Greece, Bishop Thirlwall. There is no emolument attached to the office, and, I believe, no work. By right of his position Mr. Gladstone now, of course, becomes a still greater authority on art. His immediate honorary associates are Archbishop Thompson, of York, who is chaplain; Dean Stanley, who is Professor of Ancient Literature, and Sir Stirling-Maxwell, Baronet, who is Secretary for Foreign Correspondence. The vacancy caused by the death of Lord Stanhope, who was Antiquary to the Association, has not yet been filled up. It may be interesting to mention that the distinguished foreigners who are members of the Royal Academy are Galfatt, Gérôme, Viollet-le-Duc, Dupont, Meissonier and Guillaume—and these are all.

THE ACADEMICIANS

are a very select, and, be it said, quarrelsome body of gentlemen, possessing an income of fair proportions which they do not make the very best use of, and chiefly powerful from the fact that they are the inviters to the Royal Academy dinner which takes place once every year, the last week in April, and to secure an invitation to which is as good as if the Queen herself were to ask the invited to a *tête-à-tête* dinner at Windsor Castle. So wonderfully exclusive are the guests at this dinner of the Academicians that the London *Times*, in reporting the names of those present, finds it necessary to wind up the list with the important notification that "the *Times* reporter" was included among the number at the banquet.

THE ROYAL COPYRIGHT COMMISSION.

It may interest the "Author's Copyright Association" of the United States to learn that the vacancy created by the death of Lord Stanhope, the appointed chairman of the Royal Copyright Commission, has been filled up. The appointment will be officially gazetted next week, and then the meetings are to take place. The non-representative character of the commission has given rise to earnest remonstrance from leading literary men over here, and it is not in the least unlikely but that we shall have certain changes made in the original constitution of the commission which will be satisfying to everybody.

A NEW NOVEL BY OUIDA.

Mlle. De la Ramé, surnamed "Ouida," has about completed her annual novel. The scene of the story is laid in fair Florence, on the outskirts of which the lady herself dwells in an atmosphere of the most refined luxury.

No information has yet been made public as to the completion of

JOHN FORSTER'S "LIFE OF SWIFT."

It is stated, however, that the author's manuscript was so far in order that the second and third volumes may yet be issued under competent editorship. Mr. Forster had many original and interesting facts in connection with the Dean's life to reveal to the world, and it is very much to be hoped that these are in such a condition that they may be taken in hand for early publication by his literary executor. Mr. Forster had in his possession at his death the large paper copy of

"GULLIVER'S TRAVELS,"

which had been in the possession of the friend who carried the author's manuscript with due secrecy to the publisher. It contains not only all the erasures and other changes introduced in the later editions, but, also, "several interesting passages, mostly in the voyage to Laputa, which have never yet been given to the world."

THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA

will thank me for letting them know that that most modest of men and gifted of story writers, Mr. Charles Dodgson, of Christ Church College, Oxford, is correcting for the press "The Hunting of the Shark." When I add to this piece of information the fact that Mr. Dodgson wrote that wonderful tale, "Alice in Wonderland," I feel that I have revealed in this letter an item of news which will be devoured with as much relish by girls and boys in America as it has been by their cousins, the little folks of England.

THE SUCCESS OF THE MONTH

in literature has been the "Memoir of Norman Macleod, D. D.," by his brother, the present editor of "Good Words." I am told that the Queen was so gratified with the work—Norman Macleod having been an especial favorite of hers—that she ordered for presentation purposes from the publisher 150 copies. These have found their way to the drawing rooms of the mighty, who, of course, feel it their duty to recommend the work to the perusal of every one. The volumes have run to a fifth edition already, and there is no cessation in the demand for them. Macleod's Memoir supports the strange tradition that is associated with the Hastings family over here. During the minister's five years' residence at Loudoun he was on terms of the most friendly intercourse with the Countess Loudoun, mother of the Ladies Sophia and Adelaide Hastings, the former of whom subsequently became Marchioness of Bute and mother of the boy with whom we are now familiar as the hero of "Lothair." When the Countess lay dying her daughter wrote to Norman Macleod making a request which brought to light

THE STRANGE STORY

with which most people are now familiar. It reads like a piece of romance from the chapters of the historical novels of one's boyhood.

"When my father died," wrote the daughter to Dr. Macleod, "he desired his right hand should be amputated and carried from Malta, to be buried with my mother, as they could not lie in the same grave, as he had once promised her. His hand is in the vault at Loudoun Kirk, I am told, in a small box with the key hanging to it. My mother intrusted you with the key of the vault and begged you would give it to no one. May I request you to go to Loudoun Kirk and take out the box and bring it here to me yourself and deliver it into my hands yourself should my brother not have arrived. And I believe there must be no delay. A few hours, I am told, will end her suffering and begin our desolation."

Macleod fulfilled his mission, and the right

HAND OF THE DEAD HUSBAND

was duly placed beside the body of the Countess in the coffin which unhappily awaited the minister's arrival. It may be remembered that last year a lady of the same family died and left explicit instructions to her executors that her right hand was to be cut off and buried at a certain spot on one of the estates at the family seat, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The strange request was properly complied with. But one would be gratified to learn the true secret concerning this mysterious amputating of right hands from the arms of deceased members of the Hastings family. I may mention, by way of explanation, that "Hastings" is the family name of the Lairds of Loudoun.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

A mass meeting of varnishers and polishers was held at No. 35 avenue A yesterday, when steps were taken to reorganize their trades union, for the protection of the interests of their trade and to keep up the price of labor. A list of membership was prepared and a committee formed to prepare a plan of permanent organization to be submitted at the next meeting. Some action was taken to sustain the cabinetmakers in their movement for the eight-hour system.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLI.....NO. 101

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
FERREOL, at 8 P. M. C. R. Thorne, Jr.

EAGLE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Fawcett Rowe.

CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT, at 8 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Fanny Davenport.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BENEFIT CONCERT. Mlles. Theresa Titiens and Pappenheim.

GLOBE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
DAS MAEDEL OHNE GELD, at 8 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL.
THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE. Lecture by George Becker.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
WIDE AWAKE, at 8 P. M. George France. Matinee at 2 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
VAUDEVILLE, at 8 P. M. Minnie Palmer.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TEARS, IDLE TEARS, at 8 P. M. H. J. Montague.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
HENRY V., at 8 P. M. George Rignold.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

TAMMANY HALL.
GRAND TOURNAMENT AT ARMS, at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear or partly cloudy and warmer.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—*For prompt and regular delivery of the* HERALD *by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.*

OF THE EIGHT ELECTIONS FOR DEPUTIES to the French Assembly yet unverified three will be declared void by the Left; among the number that of M. Rouher, the Bonapartist leader, from Ajaccio. It is evident that the republican majority in the Assembly will crush imperialism wherever and whenever it raises its head.

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS IN LONDON have labored well to advance the credit of American art at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Although few in number they deserve at the hands of the Fine Art Committee all the assistance and encouragement that can be extended to them, because they represent by their works a feature of our progress in which we desire to excel. The efforts of the British government to advance the interests of English artists are very creditable, and we hope our government will not be backward in affording every possible facility for securing the fullest representation from the studios of American artists abroad.

THE ESCAPE OF BABCOCK from the toils of the whiskey fraud investigators was surrounded with so much mystery that the country has refused to accept his acquittal as an evidence of his innocence. We are now learning how it was accomplished, and the story printed in to-day's HERALD reveals the details of a widespread official conspiracy to defeat justice. The worst feature of the whole affair is that the President was evidently aware of the facts bearing on the case against his secretary and tacitly consented to the efforts of Babcock's friends to suppress them. If Cæsar's wife should be above suspicion where should Cæsar himself stand?

THE ELECTION in Paris yesterday, to fill the vacancy in the representation of the Thirteenth arrondissement caused by Louis Blanc's selection of the Fifth as his constituency, resulted in no choice. The balloting, however, demonstrated the overwhelming majority of radical republican voters in the district. Seven thousand and sixty-eight republican votes were cast against only nine hundred and ninety-five for the Bonapartist candidate. The want of unanimity among the republicans defeated their ticket and necessitates another ballot. There is no chance for the representation of the arrondissement by an advocate of the Third Empire.

WEARY OF IT.—President Grant at last seems to have the iron of his disgraced administration enter his soul, for, betrayed by the sycophants whose adulations he rewarded at the public expense, by the bosom friends whom he fattened in the Treasury, by the relatives whom he dumped as fast as found into the public crib, he longs for the 4th of March, 1877, when his Presidency and his pain may expire together. He has seen the sycophants proved plunderers, the bosom friends proved traitors to the little honesty expected of them, and he has seen the relatives come gorged out of the public crib to batten with insatiate maw upon poor soldiers and Indians, upon anything within reach. It will tend to redeem the President in the eyes of posterity if this remorseful and disgusted mood lasts, but it must ever be regarded as a proof of the denseness of his insensibility that he was the last honest man in the United States to wish an administration that resulted in such official putridity at an end.

Senator Bayard as the Democratic Candidate.

Having done a good stroke of work in putting Senator Conkling ahead of his rivals for the republican nomination, we now turn to the democratic side in the hope of rendering it a similar service. We began the Conkling campaign under less encouraging circumstances. Ten weeks ago the public seemed in doubt whether it should regard the HERALD'S attitude toward Mr. Conkling as a joke or a fantasy, but the general impression at present is that we knew pretty well what we were about. It has at least proved no joke to Mr. Conkling's principal rivals, and Messrs. Morton and Blaine have reason enough to say, like the frogs in the fable, "This may be sport to you, but it is death to us." After more than two months of persistent effort we have the satisfaction of finding our views adopted, and Senator Conkling conceded to be altogether the strongest of the republican candidates. It has happened to us as to the good pastor in the "Deserted Village," who changed the first impressions of his hearers, "and they who came to scoff remained to pray." But, as we have said, we do not enter upon our kind offices in behalf of the democratic party against such a stream of opposing prepossessions.

However sanguine may be Governor Tilden's estimate of his chances, it is an estimate not shared by the democratic party at large. He will sooner or later have to abandon his pretensions, and it rests in his choice whether he will make an early and voluntary surrender in exchange for real power or will blindly cling to them until they shall have dwindled to such insignificance that in giving up the Presidential prize he will give up all his political consequence. We tender him the same advice now which we gave to President Grant two months ago. Governor Tilden has, as yet, power enough to determine who shall be the democratic candidate in case of his withdrawal, and, assuming that his canvass has not been entirely selfish and personal, every motive of public spirit should impel him to exert his influence for the best advantage of his party and the country. To-day he is strong enough to dictate the nomination, although he cannot be nominated himself; and in this respect, if in no other, he occupies a position similar to that held by President Grant when the third term tide had turned and Mr. Blaine seemed the coming man, as Judge Davis does now in the democratic party. As Blaine's canvass was an attempt to rise on the ruins of Grant, so the canvass of Judge Davis is the symptom of a democratic revolt against the pretensions of Governor Tilden. Davis is making headway, as Blaine seemed at one time to be making headway; and he will gain until Governor Tilden changes his attitude in the canvass, as Blaine continued to make gains until the change of attitude on the part of President Grant. As soon as the President abandoned all hope for himself and indicated his preference, Mr. Blaine's growing chances collapsed, as those of Judge Davis will if Governor Tilden follows our advice in the selection of a candidate. The Davis canvass is a mere form of opposition to Tilden, and the Governor has no time to lose if he is unwilling that the main struggle at St. Louis shall be between Davis and Hendricks. He can kill them off as effectually as the President has slain Morton and Blaine by giving his support to Conkling. But if Governor Tilden fights the battle for himself he will fare no better than President Grant would have done had he continued in the field on his own account.

There can be no doubt on whom Governor Tilden's choice ought to fall, if he aims to control the St. Louis Convention. The elements of the new combination are similar to those which make Conkling so strong a competitor for the republican nomination at Cincinnati—namely, the State of New York acting in concert with all the Southern States. If Governor Tilden will give his influence to Senator Bayard this combination becomes not only possible but an assured fact. It is precisely this combination which renders Senator Conkling so strong a candidate, the support of Pennsylvania being the consequence of Senator Cameron's shrewd perception that the Southern delegates would act with those of New York. There is, however, this difference, that on the republican side the personal strength of the candidate is in New York and his borrowed strength in the South, whereas in Mr. Bayard's case his personal support would come from the South and the borrowed support from New York. But, however derived, the result would be the same—namely, the whole South and the largest State of the North united on one candidate. This powerful nucleus would attract other support, for it holds true in politics, as in a better domain, that "to him that hath shall be given and he shall have more abundantly, and from him that hath not shall be taken away even what he hath." This is what happened to Blaine in Pennsylvania as soon as it was seen that Conkling would have the solid support of New York and the Southern States, and it will equally happen to Bayard as soon as the same powerful combination shall have been perfected in his favor.

We must dwell a moment longer on the case with which this combination will be effected when Governor Tilden assents to it. If it were once understood in the South that Bayard is the candidate of New York neither Davis, nor Hendricks, nor Thurman would get the vote of a single delegate from any Southern State. This is so obvious to every person at all acquainted with the political situation that it is needless to argue it. But if Governor Tilden remains in the field the Southern delegates will be divided between Davis and Hendricks, both of whom will in that case receive also a considerable support from the Northwest. Hendricks is a contemptible trimmer and Davis is not a democrat. Governor Tilden, as a democrat and a man of steady principles, should prefer Bayard to either of them. Mr. Bayard is a consistent democrat who has never flinched nor wavered. He alone, of all the able men of his party, had the political courage and manly sincerity to stand up in the Baltimore Convention in 1872 against the disastrous blunder of tying the democratic party as a tail to the Greeley kite. The result of the election vindicated his forecast and wisdom. Not only did he keep his head level on that critical occasion, but he has been equally firm, self-poised and clearsighted on every occasion. Senator Bayard has never made a political mistake or miscalculation in relation to any important subject. On the currency question he stands almost alone in never having exhibited the slightest symptom of weakness or vacillation either in the Senate or on the stump. He did not wait to consult with friends before deciding whether he would receive the back pay, but spurned and refused it at once. He is a gentleman of such high honor and robust integrity that he is quite incapable of hesitation in any point of conduct which has a moral side. A man whose whole nature thus recoils from trimming expediencies commands the respect of his political adversaries. His character is a shield which blunts the weapons of partisan attack, and his chances of election would be decidedly better than those of any other democratic candidate.

There is no other way in which Governor Tilden can so strongly intrench himself in public confidence, or so fully establish his political influence, as by withdrawing his claims in favor of Senator Bayard. He will thereby clear himself of the suspicions and aspersions which have been cast on his motives. It will then be apparent that he has not wooed Reform for her dower. It will then be acknowledged that he values honest government above his political advancement. Besides acquiring an enviable reputation for disinterestedness and public spirit he will be regarded as a power behind the Presidency greater than the Presidency itself. Even without the hint recently given him by Governor Seymour, that the highest political influence may be exerted by a citizen in a private station, Mr. Tilden should know from his own personal experience and political observation that this opinion of Governor Seymour is well founded. The examples of Dean Richmond, Thurlow Weed, Francis P. Blair, and that of Mr. Tilden himself are cases in point. He exerted as much real power when he was the mere adviser of the democratic party in this State as he does as Governor; and at that time he escaped the irksome labors of official detail and had the credit of acting from unselfish motives. In taking the Governorship he made a sorry exchange, and he will find his pursuit of the Presidency like the apples of Sodom—fair to the sight but turning to ashes in his mouth. We advise him to consult his tranquillity and give up a vain chase. If Mr. Bayard should be elected President he would, of course, offer Governor Tilden his choice of places in the Cabinet, and, like Mr. Seward, the Governor would acquire more credit as Secretary of State than he could gain as President. Besides, his reputation as a long-headed statesman would cause the most far-reaching measures of the administration to be ascribed to him, so that he would acquire much honor with little anxiety and toil.

With Senator Bayard as the democratic candidate the chances would be very good for the success of the party. New York will be the main battle ground of the Presidential campaign, and Mr. Bayard would be more likely to carry this State than Governor Tilden. He has not a personal enemy in the whole State, which is a great deal more than can be said of the Governor. Moreover, he would have the full advantage of Governor Tilden's popularity in addition to his own, inasmuch as high official promotion for the Governor would follow the success of the canvass. If Governor Tilden will but have the magnanimity and sagacity to support Mr. Bayard every rival can be put out of the field before the Convention meets at St. Louis and the candidate be nominated by acclamation.

Dom Pedro's Reception.

The prominent and venerable citizens of New York who have consented to act as a committee to make arrangements for the civic reception of the Emperor of Brazil have contented themselves with a very limited programme, so far as its initiatory portion is concerned. We do not doubt the ability of these gentlemen to carry out satisfactorily the quiet but important divisions of their task, which will make them the guides of the Emperor over our public schools, libraries, and charitable reformatory or penal institutions; but surely there is something left undone when their programme will not include a formal and public reception. We notice that the municipal authorities of Baltimore have decided to provide a fitting reception for the ruler of a country which is connected by the strong bonds of trade with the Monumental City. The Brazilian Minister has taken occasion to state with emphasis that his sovereign in coming to the United States desires to be treated as a private citizen; to be let come and go as such. This is, of course, the Minister's duty and according to his instructions; but while the wishes of our imperial visitor should be respected so far as not to interefere with his unconstrained movements when he is once among us, the great American country he represents should be fittingly honored in his reception. To this end we have suggested that the President or a high Cabinet official—and who more appropriate than our dignified Secretary of State?—should welcome Dom Pedro to our shores. A detachment of the fleet should thunder out a welcome to him, and our city authorities should provide a guard of honor to escort the Emperor and Empress to their hotel. There, in deference to the Emperor's wish, public demonstrations might end; and the committee, headed by the veteran poet and journalist, William Cullen Bryant, could take up and delicately perform their task of showing His Majesty what he desires to see in New York.

ENGLISH LITERATURE has received many important additions recently. Our review of the principal works furnishes material for an interesting article published elsewhere. Mr. Gladstone, having been elected to the chair of ancient history in the Royal Academy, becomes by right of his position a high authority on art. This will doubtless prove a pleasurable relaxation from the turmoils of politics, and congenial to the literary and artistic tastes of the eminent ex-Premier.

The Story of the "Safe Burglary."

When a committee of Congress began, some years ago, to investigate the frauds and thefts of the Washington Improvement Ring, the influential persons concerned, whom a discovery would have ruined, stopped at nothing to prevent it. The committee had, fortunately, help from some of the honest and substantial citizens of Washington, chief among whom was Mr. Columbus Alexander, a gentleman who has shown remarkable pertinacity and ability in his long pursuit of the Ring. It was, we believe, at Mr. Alexander's suggestion that the committee required the leading men of the Ring to produce the books in which the course and cost of the city improvements were set down, and who pointed out, when a set of books were produced, that these were false and that the genuine books were still concealed.

Thereupon it occurred to some of the Ring to endeavor to get rid of Mr. Alexander, by implicating him in what would have the appearance of a criminal act. A spy was sent to Mr. Alexander, who told him that the real books were in a safe in the office of the District Attorney, and that if he would pay a certain sum of money the office could be entered, the safe broken open and the books handed over to him. Mr. Alexander replied that he would have nothing to do with such a transaction, and this little plot failed. The plan of entrapping him, however, had been formed, and was not so easily abandoned. Two burglars had been hired, and other preparations made, and so the spy was again sent to Mr. Alexander with a simpler proposition—that on a certain night the books would be brought to him; and it was determined by the conspirators to post well instructed policemen in such a way as to seize Mr. Alexander while he was in the act of accepting the books.

All the arrangements were, therefore, made for a given night. The police who usually guarded the District Attorney's office were dismissed or sent to a distance; two professional burglars, hired for the purpose by agents of the Ring and brought down from New York, were introduced into the building, and policemen in the confidence of the Ring were stationed outside, for the double purpose of preventing interruption and of following the burglars to Mr. Alexander's house when they should have obtained the books. The safe was blown open, a sham set of books taken out, and with these the burglars proceeded toward Mr. Alexander's house, followed at a short distance by the policemen, ready to pounce upon Alexander at the critical moment and to conveniently suffer the burglars to escape after having identified them.

A droll incident happened on the way. The time was one o'clock at night. The burglars, carrying the sham books, had forgotten the number of Mr. Alexander's house; and after wandering past it, and when about to ring the bell of the wrong house, the police, supposed to be in vigorous pursuit of them, had actually to call to them and direct them to the right house! Arrived there they rang the bell, but in vain. Mr. Alexander, thinking little or nothing of the proposed delivery of the books, and at any rate determined to take no notice of irregular proceedings with which he would have nothing to do, had gone to bed at his usual hour. The bell wakened no one in the house. The burglars and the sham police were both perplexed; the area bell was rung with no better success; and, finally, after consultation between the burglars and the police, the whole party decamped.

The next day Washington was excited by the report that a most daring burglary had been committed and the safe blown up in District Attorney Harrington's office, and all means were used to show that the persecutors of the Ring had been guilty of this crime. But after a while the true story leaked out and several of the actors in it were prosecuted; but always unsuccessfully. And no wonder, for the chiefs in this conspiracy had very powerful friends, and moreover the conspiracy had been very shrewdly managed so as to conceal the chiefs from the knowledge of the subordinates in such a way that but two confidential agents knew who were the real authors of the plot. At last, however, by the persistent efforts of Mr. Alexander and others, Harrington, the District Attorney, a particular friend of Shepherd and Babcock and an intimate at the White House, was indicted and brought to trial. The case against him had been confided to Mr. A. G. Riddle as Assistant Attorney General; and Mr. Riddle, who had received his appointment because he was known to be the personal friend of some of the Ring, but who happened to be an honest and incorruptible lawyer, was about to convict Harrington, when the public was astounded first to see Harrington, then under trial for a felony and a prisoner on bail, conspicuously invited to the White House, where he appeared as a welcome and favored guest, and second, Mr. Riddle suddenly and for no reason removed from his post of prosecuting attorney. Thereupon the trial broke down. But the general conviction of Harrington's guilt was so strong that the Ring, who had used this weak young man, now found it necessary to drop him, and he drifted back to his home in Delaware and into obscurity.

The prosecution, long baffled, was not dropped; but convenient prosecuting attorneys doctored grand juries, and during last summer a sham and falsely personated bail-giver delayed and frustrated the different attempts to bring this scandalous crime to light. At last, it seems, an investigating committee of the present House has got at the key to the mystery, and it is to be hoped that the patient efforts of Mr. Proctor Knott and his fellow committeemen will succeed in dragging the authors to the light and to punishment. Mr. Knott deserves great credit for the manner in which he has managed the investigation. He was, we remember, on the District of Columbia Committee during the Congress before the last, and there did much to prevent and to expose wrongdoing; and it must be a gratification to him that now, after a considerable interval, he has an opportunity to complete the work which he then began.

THE MAGNIFICENT WEATHER of yesterday tempted many of our fashionable devotees to don the garments of spring.

The Quintuple Herald Advertisements.

Occasionally we meet with a man who is so comfortably off in the world and so happy in his self-conceit that he will loll back in his easy chair and say, "Newspapers? Yes, I read them for news, and news only—events, sir, events. Advertisements may suit people that have wants. I have none." Our friend thinks he does not want anything; but, sad to say, no sooner is your back turned than he may be detected running his eye down the HERALD amusement advertisements and up those of the fine arts. A tooth pains him; and though he inherited a fortune and a lawyer he was not bequeathed a dentist, and so with comic contortions he hunts the pages till he finds one who draws teeth or stops them "with all the modern improvements." In fact, our friend, without knowing it, is a self-deluding humbug. Of course, like everybody else, he reads the advertisements. He is one in a thousand, he thinks, but in reality he is only one among the million of readers of the HERALD who want all the news, all the editorial and all the advertisements that can be crammed into every issue. Bless him, he read the HERALD of yesterday through and wondered at its one hundred and twenty columns of clean cut type, although he did not count them. He said, "What acres of advertisements!" though he did not convince himself that there were seventy-one stout columns of them. He said, "What crowds of people talk to each other over these acres of advertisements!" though he did not know that these people were divided into seventy-four battalions, each saying to the other, "I have what you want," or "I want what you have."

A very different person is "Real Estate Agent"—practical, mathematical man—who sends us a computation, which we print elsewhere, regarding the advertisements of the HERALD and other city papers of yesterday. Three thousand three hundred and seventy-five advertisements in one issue, teeming besides with live news of every kind, and lively or grave comments, as the news was gay or otherwise, until the whole filled a quintuple edition of twenty pages, or one hundred and twenty columns! We see that the *Times*, *News*, *Sun*, *World* and *Dispatch* of yesterday combined to furnish 1,373 advertisements, a showing creditable enough when we consider the circumstances, but which still leaves the HERALD 2,002 advertisements to spare, although our contemporaries with a wanton waste of space spread their 1,373 advertisements over seventy-one columns, or as many as were in the HERALD. Then, the light brigade of the *Sunday Mercury*, *Telegram*, *Star*, *Courier* and *Era* come in with thirty-seven columns of advertisements, in which, however, only 634 advertisers address each other, still leaving the HERALD 1,368 advertisements more than contained in all the ten papers we have enumerated put together. "Real Estate Agent" omitted one fact, which we recall to him—namely, that these 3,375 advertisements, equal to anything the London *Times* has exhibited in one day, were fresh advertisements and the collection of a single day. None of them were held over to fill an extra paper, as is the case in the London *Times*. We treat our advertisers' wishes as our own. What they desire to print on a certain day we print for them. It requires a constant and strong effort, in keeping faith thus with our advertisers, to manage our business so that, no matter what the pressure of advertising, we retain space sufficient for the news, and all the news. The business principle of the HERALD is and has been to get the news at any cost, to print it as soon as the perfection of machinery can send it broadcast from the thundering presses and to treat the favors of the advertising public in the same prompt way. And it has prospered. The 3,375 advertisers of yesterday's HERALD, its circulation of 130,000 quintuple copies, its million of readers, all testify to the general approbation of the strict business principle in newspapers; and that this prosperity has grown steadily from year to year during forty-one years is the best proof that the HERALD will continue to grow in size, in intrinsic value as well as in general estimation.

The Cheap Cab Question.

The necessity for a system of cheap cabs in this city is admitted. That much at least has been gained by the agitation of the question in the columns of the HERALD. The public is in favor of the proposed reform, and the subject has received an amount of consideration which proves it to be of paramount importance to the community. So much having thus been gained, a decided step is taken toward the end in view. It was thus that the question of rapid transit was begun and carried on, until the crying want attracted the attention of inventors and capitalists, who will in time give us the means to move rapidly and cheaply from one end of the island to the other. Agitation of the cab question having fairly commenced, it will not be long before a solution of the problem will be afforded, and the present absurd system be entirely reformed and improved.

It has been stated by cab owners that it is unfair to make a comparison between London and New York, because in the former city such vehicles do not cost so much to build; that London cabs are not fitted up as handsomely or expensively as in New York. This is bad reasoning, besides being untrue, for it is evident that the public does not require cabs lined with satin, or lace, or silk. Nor is it necessary that silver mountings or gaudy trappings should be found on a street cab. What is wanted is a light vehicle, suitable for one horse, a neat body, comfortably arranged seats, plain glass windows, strong wheels and an unpretending exterior. Instead of satin or silk cushions leather could be used, and the other materials need not cost more here than in London. But the fact is that cabs in London are really handsomely made. Velvet cushions and stamped leather hangings are to be found as frequently there as in New York, and the character of the vehicles is such as to show the importance of the traffic and its profits.

That cabs can be run profitably at lower rates than those now obtained is proved by the fact that the omnibus lines make money on ten cent fares. They seldom get more than a full load on each half trip, or about one dollar and twenty cents, yet as each vehicle is able to go up and down town twelve or fourteen times the daily earnings of omnibuses average from fourteen dollars and forty cents to sixteen dollars and eighty cents. The companies confess to a profit of six dollars per day, though six horses to each omnibus have to be maintained, while cheap cabs need only one or at the most two animals. With these figures at hand it is easy to see that cabs can be made both profitable as well as cheap.

A fair field and active competition, under a thorough system of inspection and surveillance, is what is needed. When the travelling public understand that cabs can be procured at reasonable rates and that the authorities intend to enforce the tariff of prices the business of cab driving will suddenly increase and be even more profitable than ever.

Senator Conkling in the South.

Our esteemed republican neighbor, the *Times*, seems a good deal disconcerted and chagrined in view of the formidable and expanding dimensions of Senator Conkling as a Presidential candidate. Our respectable contemporary took too narrow a view of the situation when it decided to abet Mr. Curtis in his attempt to injure Senator Conkling in his own State. It was expected that a demonstration against Mr. Conkling at Syracuse showing that the republicans of New York are not unanimous in his support would make it impossible for him to get any delegates from other States; but Mr. Curtis' demonstration was a blunderbuss which did more execution at the breech than at the muzzle. It provoked President Grant to hasten his decision to put his influence on the side of Conkling. This was a necessary result of the open affront offered to the President in opposing Senator Conkling on the ground of his steady support of the administration. As Mr. Blaine was at the bottom of the movement and used Mr. Curtis as a political catspaw the President knew exactly where he could lay on the chastising rod with most effect, and he has given Blaine good reason to repent of his intermeddling. He has executed a flank movement on the Maine candidate which deprives him of support in the South and takes away from him his native State of Pennsylvania.

We need not go beyond the columns of the *Times* itself to find evidence that the administration is vigorously aiding Mr. Conkling in the Southern States. When the Washington despatches of the HERALD had furnished proof of this fact the *Times* attempted a contradiction, but it happened, oddly enough, that on the same page, and immediately following its Washington despatch denying the Haralson interview, the *Times* printed a long letter from Richmond, furnishing more significant evidence of President Grant's active support of Conkling than anything contained in the statements of Mr. Haralson. The intelligent Richmond correspondent of the *Times* stated that Mr. Blaine had made pretty sure of the Virginia delegates, when it was suddenly discovered that the President intends to support Senator Conkling, and there was an immediate stampede from the ex-Speaker. On the 6th of April the general impression throughout the State was that Blaine would undoubtedly have the Virginia delegation. "On that day, however," says the correspondent, "Judge Morton, the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, returned to Richmond from Washington, where he had been for several days, and immediately the whole prospect of the campaign was changed. Judge Morton, upon his arrival, at once put himself in communication with several prominent republicans, and by some mysterious process—I can use no other expression—convinced them that the strongest candidate for them to nominate was Senator Conkling, of New York. It is stated upon good authority that he said he was empowered to announce that the Senator was the first choice of General Grant, and that the administration expected all those employed by it to support him in the Lynchburg Convention. Judge Morton has just been appointed a special agent of the Post Office in this State. He is thought to be high in the confidence and esteem of those who have most power in Washington, and, as politicians go, he is a very respectable man and has no small share of influence. In consequence his statements were potential with many office-holders and others, and he has succeeded in commencing a very strong movement in favor of the Senator from New York."

We give this paragraph as a specimen of the contents of the letter, which abounds with detailed confirmatory evidence.

A Defence of "Old Probabilities."

We notice that a number of journals, Eastern, Western and Southern, unite in a demand for an investigation of General Myer and the Weather Bureau. They complain—and not without justice—that it is intolerable to maintain at the public expense a bureau to regulate the weather, and then to suffer from all sorts of atmospheric vagaries, as almost the whole country has done during the last month. It is not only torrents of untimely rain we complain of, they say, but equinoctial tornadoes, snow storms, which seem to have been delayed and gathered up during the whole winter to burst upon us just when the peachbuds are swelling; thunder gusts in March, which were not due until August, and a persistent north wind, like that which came

Chilling and killing Annabel Lee,

and which would have given her a quinsy or diphtheria, if either of those diseases had been fashionable at the time when the poet Poe recorded her sufferings.

We are not going to say that there is nothing in these complaints, much less to plead that "Old Probabilities" may not rightly be held responsible for the vileness of the weather. There are people, no doubt, who will be as much puzzled to understand why General Myer should be held responsible for the weather as Attorney General Pierrepont was to tell why General Babcock made public his letter to district attorneys; but we are not of such. If we keep a weather prophet shall we not require him to regulate the weather? "It don't pay to keep a dog and bark yourself," said a Yankee philosopher; and in the present case we must not forget the example of the people of Western Florida, who, finding the establishment of a weather station among them coin-

PALM SUNDAY.

Sermons on the Triumphal Entry of Christ into Jerusalem.

HOSANNA TO THE KING.

Beecher on the Vices of the Intellect and the Social Feelings.

THE TRAVAIL OF HUMANITY.

Dr. Budington Favors Dissolution of Partnership.

A UNITARIAN HINDOO.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER DISCUSSING THE VICES OF THE INTELLECT AND OF THE SOCIAL FEELINGS.

The music at Plymouth church constantly improves. Horatio C. King played the organ yesterday, and the choir, under direction of Mr. Henry Camp, sang very pleasingly. Miss Emma Cranch, a contralto from the West, sang the opening anthem, "The Lord My Shepherd Is," in a manner which gave universal pleasure. It is understood that the lady may be permanently engaged by Plymouth church.

"Verily I say unto you that the publicans and the harlots go into the kingdom of heaven before you. For John came to you in the way of righteousnes, and ye believed him not; but the publicans and harlots believed him, and ye when ye had seen it repented not afterward that ye might believe him." These words, spoken by Christ to the scribes and pharasees as recorded in the twenty-first chapter of Matthew, formed the text of Mr. Beecher's discourse yesterday. The publican and harlot, he said, represented the two most desperate of all passions—lust and avarice—two fiery dragons that have destroyed more good than any other two influences in the world; that are everywhere accredited with evil and only evil. Of them Christ said, "They shall enter into the kingdom of God before you." In other words, "Their chance of virtue and of spirituality, and so of immortality, are better than yours." Who were they whose chances rank lower than the publican and the harlot? They were the chief priests and the scribes—the highest ministers and officials of religion in that day, men of high standing in society and the repository of all the learning of that day. They were men whose culture had produced a certain degree of refinement, nor were they, at least many of them, without a great degree of morality. That kind of morality which society demanded was held in respect by them. Elsewhere the Saviour denounces their morality as formal and exterior, and not civilizing and Christianizing. To these men Christ said, picking out the meanest and most despised classes, "Their chances of salvation are better than yours." We are not to suppose that the declaration of our Saviour arose from a lighter sense of the guilt of the people than is entertained now and was entertained then. He regarded these people as the types of wickedness. He accepted the judgment which declared them at the very bottom

THE MOST IRRECLAIMABLE OF ALL MANKIND.

His speech, then, was not a lightening of the guilt of avarice and lust; it was rather a condemnation of culture and morality without humanity and religion. Our Saviour meant that culture and spirituality without Divine love is more dangerous than vice is to its subjects. The point that was made, and which needs to be made now as much as it did then, is that the peculiar vices of the intellect and of the social feelings and of the moral feelings, the vices to which they are subject, are more dangerous than the vices to which men are subject through their passions. Corrupt intellectual and moral natures have less likelihood of ever becoming members of the kingdom of God than they have who are corrupt by their baser passions and appetites. That is where the emphasis comes, and it should give every man heed to know whether in any degree the dangers incidental to the higher forms of civilization are apparent in him, and whether there is any message in this gospel to-day. Look, then, at the contrast between professional goodness and professional badness as respects the element of growth. In the passage before us are on one side those who were typically bad. They were bad; they knew it and everybody else knew it. On the other side are the priests, scribes and pharisees. They represented professional goodness. Which of those two states of mind tended most toward renewed spiritual impulse, renewed spiritual growth? A man whose whole life consists in making himself believe that he is good certainly has less motive toward spiritual development than one who confesses to himself at the very outset that he is not good, that there is no good in him. Those men, at the bottom, had no shield nor pretence. They were corrupt, and they knew it perfectly well. They never thought they were good, and, therefore, when John came in the way of righteousness, there was no shield, no bulwark between them and him. Therefore, the axe was laid at the root of the tree. The testimony is they were pierced to the heart and reformed. And the testimony is that many pharisees came to hear John, but they were exquisitely good already (!) They did not need any further polish to be laid on (!)

"GO ON, JOHN; GO ON!"

they cried, "those men need to be reformed; you are doing a good work." But when John said, "Has nobody warned you, too, ye vipers, to escape from the wrath to come?"—well, that was an address that was very unseemly. John was a ragged fellow from the wilderness. They thought, "What does he know about our culture and our piety? He has not the least conception of what we are. He is doing a good work among these rapscallions here, but to say they are better than us is ridiculous." How happy men must be who have no need of being any better! That was the way they felt. They had the feeling of the pharisee in the prayer, "God, I thank thee that I am what I am; that I am not one of these publicans." The great danger of morality and culture is, in the first place, that it shall produce a feeling of self-satisfaction. Men feel about religion and knowledge and personal attainments as some people feel—for I suppose there are some such people left even now—with respect to property. They do not wish poverty and they do not wish excessive riches. "What we want," they say, "is a comfortable amount of property on which we can live independently and without fear." There is a glorious content, but there is a more illustrious discontent. It is well for a man to say, "I can conquer my circumstances; I am, by the grace of God, superior to my condition." But this should be confined to the outward man. It should never go to the inner man. Any estimate of morality and virtue and culture that puts a man in sweet content with himself is to be abhorred. Contentment in spiritual things is vile. When a man says, "O soul, be happy; very good soul art thou; enough, enough," O woe to such a man as that.

Then, too, culture tends in some minds to run on straight to conceit and to pride, so that it cuts them off from a sense of the need of divine succor. Men are tempted to feel not only that they are superior to their fellow men, but to lift their heads up toward God and say, "What lack I yet? Am I not virtuous? Who, then, is?" This pride also tends to cut him off from his fellow men. And when men make a line between themselves and their fellow men on account of superiority, that very moment

THE TEMPLE OF SATAN IS SET UP

in their hearts. All the way through the life of the Saviour, whatever virtue or whatever culture separates a man from his kind, whatever lifts a man out from his fellow men and separates him from them in such a sense that they are not to be objects of succor and self-denial on his part, was recognized by the Lord Jesus Christ as a heinous crime. Our Saviour taught that no persons were so corrupt as those who made their culture and abilities the ground of spiritual separation between them and others. What a thrust the words of the text were upon this collection of pious and cultured people who had gathered around the Temple—men who were so afraid for the Temple, so afraid for the regular Church practices, that they could spare no thought or sympathy for the human heart. "Damn the man!" they cried, virtually, "but take care of the Temple! Damn the man, but take care of the ritual!" These were the men before whom the avaricious man and the harlot should enter into the kingdom, because their culture had made them indifferent to their fellow men. And when the pit shall be uncovered, and when, under the convoy of some angel of God, we look down through the lurid twilight and behold the thief and the rabbles and the harlot, down, down below them will be the mitre and the crozier; for there is no crime like the crime of treachery to humanity upon the threshold of heaven; taking the light of the glory of God, taking the passion and the suffering of God in Christ Jesus; taking that ministration of all-suffering love that gives everything for the sake of those that deserve nothing; taking these things only to inaugurate the kingdom of selfishness—there is no crime against God like that. Blessed be God for households of faith, but woe to those who so fortify themselves that all the light is inside the church and shews outside nothing but darkness to men. We are hearing a great deal lately of why men do not go to church, and it is asked, How shall we reform the immoral classes? You never will reform them until you find enough men, not as officers of institutions, not members of churches, but simply as men standing among men. When you can find human hearts that can bear the sorrows of those who are lost and degraded as

CHRIST BORE THE SINS OF THE WORLD,

and can do what Christ did for the world; when they can lay down their lives for their enemies the immoral will be reformed. I remember the first dawn of the temperance movement, when it was looked upon by the lower classes as a proposed infringement of their rights. It never became general till a number of desperate drunkards became converted at a Pentecostal meeting in Baltimore, and they went out and reformed their fellows, and from that moment, from the moment the spirit of men in men—not of society in men—the work was a success. We can never lift the lower class out of their immorality until we have compassion for them, that compassion of which so little is said and so much less is felt. We are always talking about public justice and about defending society. Alas! the top of society is defending itself by treading on the bottom. We never shall be able to preach the Gospel to men in churches. We never shall be able to meet the necessities of men by sending out ordained preachers. We must do that, too, but we must make every man, woman and child that believes in the Lord Jesus Christ a missionary unto God, first loving Christianity till men see it is joy, gentleness and peace, so that men may feel the presence of Christianity as I feel the southern wind by its fragrance and warmth. In conclusion Mr. Beecher declared that earnestness was required in preachers rather than culture. Referring to the labors of Mr. Moody in this city he said it is a sad commentary on the condition of things in our great cities when, without all those other elements of power, culture and knowledge, these men work such a marvel that the whole city throngs week after week to feel the impress of a man like this, who, like the Master, just pours his heart out for men because they are bad.

Among the announcements made by Mr. Beecher was that of a concert which is to be given on Thursday night, at Strong place Baptist church, by Miss Clementine Lasar, the soprano of the church, assisted by other artists. The feature of the entertainment will be the rendering of Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

PALM IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

In all the Roman Catholic churches of New York the festival of Palm Sunday was yesterday celebrated with much solemnity in honor of the entry of the Redeemer into Jerusalem, the streets of which city he was to tread a week later as a condemned malefactor. In a few Episcopalian churches, principally in those whose congregations and pastors are inclined to High Church ritualism, there were also appropriate services in commemoration of the day. Sermons, as a rule, were not preached yesterday in the Catholic churches, owing to the fact that the Passion service, as it is called, and which is taken from the Gospel of St. Matthew, was read in the service of the mass in its entirety. The color used on the altars and in the robes of the officiating clergymen was purple. Palm branches, blessed for the purpose, were distributed to the different congregations throughout the city and large numbers of children, men and women were observed returning to their homes during the forenoon and afternoon their hats or other parts of their wearing apparel decorated with palm branches and carrying in their hands branches of palm. At the Cathedral of St. Patrick, on Mulberry street, there was no sermon, but the Very Rev. Vicar General Quinn spoke earnestly to his hearers in favor of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and the children who are intrusted to its charge. He stated that on next Sunday the usual annual collection for the orphans would be taken up in all the Catholic churches in the city.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.

THE LESSONS OF HOLY WEEK—SERMON BY REV. DR. EWER.

St. Ignatius' church, on Fortieth street, near Sixth avenue, was the scene of most interesting exercises yesterday commemorative of Palm Sunday. At all the various morning services there were crowded congregations. The interior of the church edifice, a model of neat and tasteful elegance, in addition to the brilliant blaze of gas and burning candles lighting up the church, was beautified by palms and evergreens in remembrance of the day. A special feature was the singing, which, always excellent here, presented yesterday a rather more extended and select programme than usual. What is designated as "the choral celebration" was unusually fine, the youthful choristers singing with a spirit and finish showing careful and elaborate instruction. Mr. Dennison, the tenor, sang the solo, "Benedictus," with a rare and sweet expression. The organist, Dr. Walter, of course was up to his usual high mark of excellence. Among the pieces were "Kyrie," "Gloria Tibi," "Agnus Dei" and "Nunc Dimittis," all of which were most admirably executed. At the eleven o'clock services the programme was the most extended, the Litany being unusually prolonged. The preliminary exercises, occupying nearly two hours, being completed, the rector, Rev. D. Ewer, preached a discourse which, likewise, had special reference to the day. His text was Zechariah, ix, 9—"Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem; behold, thy King cometh unto thee; he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass." We have just passed through Passion Week, he began, and to-day we enter upon Holy Week. To-day we celebrate a most remarkable event in the history of Jesus,

THE CROWNING OF JESUS

by the Jews. While Jesus anathematized Scribes and Pharisees as hypocrites, He was near the body of the people. After all the people were right in heart; they crowded to hear Him; they felt inspired by His beautiful doctrines, although they were not fully aroused to the divinity of His mission. From the people Jesus chose His twelve disciples, as also the chosen seventy. Nicodemus also came from the people; so did Lazarus and the publicans. When they came to see if any good could come out of Nazareth on seeing Jesus their prejudices against Him vanished. Jesus said nothing against the masses, He only wept for them. There was an underlying stratum of good which He saw and appreciated. We have before us the instructive phenomenon of the common people accepting Christ as their promised Messiah. The heart of the people is always on the right side. All that is necessary is to clear away prejudices. This was shown in the homage paid to Jesus on Palm Sunday. In this connection the reverend speaker rather abruptly branched off to

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

He said that a masculine woman occupied about the same plane as a feminine man. Our boasted nineteenth century had not accomplished much for the advancement of women. Men and women occupy about the same relative position—the man upon the throne and the woman upon the footstool. Left without a father or a brother, driven from nearly every avenue of employment, and elbowed from place, there is little left but starvation or infamy. Limited to but few employments, with thousands closed against her through prejudice and mock sentimental feeling, it was a shame to this century that where a woman does a man's work she shouldn't receive a man's pay. Reverting again to his subject, he described Jesus on Palm Sunday, when His name was on every tongue. Jesus, who at times did not know where to lay His head and whose spirit had suffered sorrow and who had been sick at heart, was now the recipient of glory. Palm trees were spread before Him and hosannas filled the air. How did Jesus bear earthly glory? Did He, in mock modesty, seek to thrust it aside? Earthly glory was sweet to Him. He was pleased at giving satisfaction. But there is this notable phenomenon in his life and character, that while He never foolishly desired glory He never sought it for glory's sake. His especial work was a great and earnest one, and He never lost sight of it as He went about his duties from day to day. If glory came in the end well and good; if not, then well and good. Let us imitate Him. True greatness is singleness of purpose, and true singleness of purpose is the glory of God and the benefaction of man. Let us hold on and hope on and pray on, forgetful of self. If we do this for others' good, and they know it not, no matter. The diamond that has rested a thousand years in its matrix of earth is a diamond still. In good time it will come to the light and sparkle. A great saint on once being asked how he had attained to such apparent holiness, replied that when he started out he had two things in his mind—God and himself—and he finally dropped himself.

PALM SUNDAY

does not close the glory of Christ. The centuries are resounding with hosannas to His name. He that truly followeth Christ crucifieth himself. The true stuff stands the test of flames. There are sharp and striking contrasts in the life of Jesus. The week opens with glory—it closes with gloom. It opens with His acceptance—it closes with His rejection. On Sunday the multitudes crown Jesus; on Saturday His cold forms rests almost utterly unattended. It opens with hallelujahs—it closes with curses. Those few humble women who followed Christ, where were they on Palm Sunday? They were undistinguishable in the great noisy crowd of demonstrators. They were pushed away, although they had borne with Him the heat and burden of the day. When their Lord was crowned King they looked with beating hearts. In the great night of His troubles they are there alone. The question is not how much you will rejoice at Christmas and Easter, but how much you will suffer during Lent.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

THE STATE OF FEELING IN JERUSALEM ON THE FIRST PALM SUNDAY—SERMON BY REV. DR. BELLOWS.

All Souls' church, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, was well filled yesterday morning. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Bellows, preached on the "State of Feeling in Jerusalem on the First Palm Sunday." The text was taken from St John, xii., 12-13—"On the next day much people that were come to the feast, when they heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem, took branches of palm trees, and went forth to meet him, and cried, Hosanna, Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord."

THE SERMON.

Dr. Bellows said the week on which we are entering commemorates in the Christian Church the great events that happened in Jerusalem during the last few days of our Saviour's career, His death and resurrection, the events, in short, that lie at the foundation of the faith and worship of the Christian world. It is well called "Holy Week," and naturally gives special interest and solemnity to the thoughts and the services of all devout disciples of Jesus. His ministry was drawing to a close. He had undertaken a task of heroic and stupendous difficulty. The Jews had been in expectation for countless generations of the coming of a mighty prophet, who should assume the throne of David, restore the faded power of Israel and rescue Judea from being a province of the Roman Empire. Amid all their sorrows they still held firm hold of their expectation of a coming Messiah, and their sublime hope and confidence was the

STRENGTH AND CONSOLATION OF ISRAEL.

Again and again they had believed that the great deliverer was come and again and again they had been deluded and disappointed. There must necessarily have been at this period in Jerusalem three considerable parties—viz., the mass of the common people, the dignitaries and priests of the old Jewish Church and the representatives of the Roman power and all their sympathizers. No doubt each of these classes had its own claim to respect and its own ground of reasonableness for its opinions. It is true they were all mistaken, but in another way they were all in some sense and to some degree right in their feelings. Dr. Bellows then described the feelings and the condition of the three classes above mentioned at the time when the Saviour was on earth.

CHRISTIANITY REFINED JUDAISM.

Further on in the discourse the preacher said:—As Christianity was Judaism refined, corrected, elevated and pointed with new hopes and led by a Captain greater than all the prophets, so we must confess that every age has proceeded to correct, amend, rationalize and elevate the interpretation it is always another, yet always the same. How long would it have taken the apostles to recognize the religion they left in Jerusalem and Asia Minor or planted at Athens and Rome in the dress it assumed five centuries later in the capital of the world, the Eternal City, as it clothed itself in the pomp of the world, its purple and jewels, its architecture and political power, and became the instrument of

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE AMBITION

that ever took possession of the human bosom? What was Alexander's, what was Cæsar's kingdom compared with that of the popes in their highest power, when great kings trembled at their croziers and humbled themselves at their reproof? Had Christianity been that fixed, changeless thing, without growth or interior development, it would not have been here to-day. It was the capacity of being separated from the superstitions of its successive holders, its hospitality to new light and truth, its accommodation to the powers of the human mind, that has given it power to outlive religions that did not and could not grow, unfold, shed their old bark and put on new beauty with the ever returning spring of humanity. We can respect even those old conservatives, the high priests of the Sanhedrim and the Pharisees, whose Jewish orthodoxy would not allow them to credit such an innovation. It was contrary to the tenets of a religion of a thousand years, and they were only acting as such bodies of people ever act, with a certain fatal necessity, and as people act even in our present day.

WHAT IS ORTHODOXY

at any time in the world in matters of religion but the opinions that have got themselves entrenched and surrounded by the greatest numbers? Who so orthodox as those very Jews who crucified the Saviour? It was their venerable, profound attachment to the truth that led them to dare anything to quench this firebrand. They did what the orthodoxy of the law did with the Quakers of England, the witches of Salem, with the early abolitionists, with the Anabaptists and Socinians, and which burned at Smithfield some of the first Unitarians. But we know that Christianity is still young and growing, still shedding the errors which men have confounded with it, and we know, too, what the function of orthodoxy is and what it can yet accomplish. Dr. Bellows then delivered a glowing eulogy on the personal character of Christ, and in conclusion said, "The palms that waved for Thee, broken from their stock, did not perish in that fervid April sun—they passed on alive from generation to generation. We fling them in Thy glorious way as Thou goest to-day from Olives to Calvary, for we know that though they wave Thee to the cross, the cross will lift Thee to the throne of human hearts and make Thee ten thousand years hence dearer and more sacred to our race than Thou art to-day."

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

THE EFFECTS OF THE BIBLE CONTINUED—SERMON BY REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

Rev. George H. Hepworth preached to his usual large congregation yesterday morning, from the text II. Timothy, iii., 16—"All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." We are at the present time, you know, standing in the midst of anniversary associations of the utmost importance and of the most exciting interest. More than eighteen hundred years ago, at this time of the year, circumstances were converging, arriving at a focus, and the consummation of a historic tragedy was at hand. Christ from the hilltop looked down upon Jerusalem on His way to that recreant city. The people, always voluble, and never to be depended upon, and moved for the moment by a divine enthusiasm, shouted better than they knew, when they cried out, "Hosanna," and called Christ the King of Israel prophesied of old. They express nothing more than common loyalty when in their zeal they tore their very garments from their backs and the branches from the trees that grew by the wayside, and strewed them on the triumphant pathway of Him who went into Jerusalem as a king and went out of it as a criminal. Jesus left behind Him, when he took His seat at the right hand of God, first, an example which we are to follow as closely as may be, but which we find it very difficult to follow, except at a great distance. He left us also the sad and solemn yet victorious heritage of His sacrifice in our behalf, the spiritual value of which it is hard for us to estimate or appropriate to our salvation. He left, also, certain words which are like the ointment which Mary put on the feet of the Master, the perfume of which filled the whole house; for those words, redolent of beauty, have touched the hearts of every generation and dried the tears of sorrow in every century and given to mankind a blessed hope of the eternal life which circumstances cannot take away. Jesus said to His disciples in that wonderful chapter of John which I have so often alluded to that the Holy Comforter after his departure should teach them all things and bring all things to their remembrance, whatsoever He had said unto them. The Holy Spirit then quickens their memory, and the word which we have is, then, the word of God, written by God's hand, with the same authority that utterances of his own lips would have, and we are to receive it as the foundation of our action toward each other and the Most High, and the corner stone upon which our immortal happiness is builded. And yet it seems to me, dear friends, that we have not yet appropriated the Bible as we ought to have done. It is everybody's property, and therefore belongs to no one. We can understand how men are to be saved, but not how we are to be saved ourselves. We look upon the New Testament as the expression of God's love, but we are apt to look upon the Old Testament as the hardness of God. It seems as though the universe had suffered a terrible convulsion when the last prophet died, and

A BRIDGELESS CHASM

intervened between the old and new, and it is a general impression that if we believe in the New Testament we can fairly neglect the Old; that we can find our comfort in the words of Christ and no comfort in the words of the older book. It seems in this we have made an almost fatal mistake. We have abridged, through carelessness and foolishness, our spiritual advantages. We have unnecessarily narrowed the circle in which our hopes grew, in which spiritual good comes. There is no book in which I take more delight than the Old Testament, and I find Christ there in every chapter and every verse. I do not believe that God revealed Himself in the Old Book, more as a king and despot than in the New. The Old Testament is all love from beginning to end; it is a record of God's great affection for the human race, a revelation of His constant promise to those who will even now turn from the evil of their ways and again enter loyally toward himself. You may turn to any page and find that my words are true. Look at the Israelites in the desert; yes, even when they were encamped at the foot of Mount Sinai my words are true. If you will listen you will hear the awful voice of God, and all the people shake with fear, and they ask Moses to go into the mountain, for they dare not hear that voice. Your impression is that God is seated on a throne, and that He gave to Moses the commandments, and Moses came down with his stony tablets, and the first words are:—"Thou shalt not." They begin almost all the commandments, and you say, very naturally, "what a hard hearted, stern being God is—He will what He will, and what He will not cannot be. There is something hard and angular about Him." But you have been looking at Sinai all the time. Turn to the green grassy plain; what do you see? Thousands of tents and scores of banners lifted high, and right in the centre you see the tabernacle builded by God's direction, and about it the visible presence of the Almighty himself. The cloud, which is the revelation of God's protecting care and love, the cloud in which God hath hidden himself, which neither the tempest nor the rain can cause to disappear; it stands there, firm; God is in it to prove by day and night that He loves His people and is ready to guide them, and when it moves they must move, and when it stands still they must stand still. I think you will find this true everywhere—the incident I have given is but an illustration of God's love in the Old Testament. Look through Deuteronomy, for instance, and see how constantly the people are given to idolatry, and yet how forbearing God is with them; the punishment comes till they get down on their knees and pray to Him; but the moment the tear of repentance starts then the God who parted the Red Sea and the Jordan and fed them on manna in the wilderness will kindly forgive and build them up again. So again and again, till the doctrine of the New Testament is fulfilled, that man must be forgiven seventy times seven. Many people ask, "What is the road to Heaven that the Scriptures point out?" Let me begin with the twentieth verse of the seventeenth chapter of John—the diadem in the life of Christ of precious value to us poor miserable sinners. It is the verse in which Christ uttered a prayer to the Almighty God in your behalf and mine, "Neither pray I for them alone, but for them also who shall believe on me through their word." And it is a very precious thought to me that when Christ, in the travail of his soul, uttered this prayer to God, he prayed not only for those immediately connected with the church he had established, but also for you and me in these long distant ages, that we might work in the vineyard, and that our work and theirs might alike redound to the glory of the Father. It is a precious thought that God saw me in the future and prayed for me, and it should be an encouraging thought that He with whom there is no past and no future looked into my very face and lifted His bleeding heart to the Father that His saving spirit might be vouchsafed to us in our trials and temptations. And yet we are all sinful. Let me turn to a passage that puts us all on the same level. A great many have said, "I am not good enough to join the church," and I never yet have disputed the word of any man who made that assertion. I know it and he knows it and God knows it. The question is not whether you are good enough, but whether God will take you as you are. Some of you are expecting to grow more worthy. My brother, you will die before you become worthy if you expect to become worthy by your own efforts. He don't ask you to make yourself clean. He asks you to come and let him make you clean. It is written, There is none righteous—no, not one. That means you and me. Do you read your Bible except as a matter of duty? We have either got to accept it with all its conditions, or else discard it. We must learn to read it as a matter of pleasure, and understand what it demands of us, and then accord with it. Jesus Christ His own self bore our sins in His body, that we, being dead in sin, should live unto righteousness—by His stripes we were healed. Calvary and its cross, then, is

THE MOST PROMINENT SPOT

in the world. You begin with a consciousness of your own selfishness, and you find that Christ is made the propitiation for your sins, and you can appropriate to yourself the sacrifice of Calvary. Christ bore your sins in His own body; then, surely, you need not bear them too. But what will you do for the man who had sacrificed everything in order to free you? Why, of course there ought to be a relationship of eternal gratitude, and love, and obedience. That is what religion is.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH.

THE NEED FOR DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN DISAGREEING INTERESTS—SERMON BY REV. DR. BUDINGTON.

At the Clinton Avenue Congregational church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. Budington, after the reading of the twenty-second lesson of the Psalter and responses by the people, called special attention to the fact that next Friday will be Good Friday and the following Sunday Easter Sunday, and asked all to give grave heed to both occasions. He then took for a text on which to base his discourse the third verse of the fifteenth chapter of Revelations:—"And they sing the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying, 'Great and marvellous are Thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are Thy ways, thou King of saints.'" On the above as a foundation, the reverend gentleman proceeded immediately to the consideration of the combination, in the text, of what seemed to be opposites in the Creator's scheme of government. He fixed the "song of Moses" as that of God's law and justice, and that of the Lamb as that of mercy and salvation to repentant sinners. The rule, he held, was not always strictly the one or the other, but a Godlike union or blending of both; though, on occasion, mercy, as generally understood, was not consistent with strictest justice. At times there was an antagonism between them which only God's great work could harmonize. He would consider the seeming antagonism between strict justice and mercy in the light of the relations existing between business men who are partners in a common enterprise. On that basis it was felt that all honorable and really successful business rests on strict justice. Business difficulties between partners rest for their rectification on reference to the best legal and business minds for judgment thereon. (And here it was clear that the congregation came to view the sermon as dealing with the question among Congregationalists as to what is best to do under existing divisions in opinion concerning the status of Plymouth Church.) He intimated that there were occasions when a business man in partnership (as are churches in a given denomination) expects his partner to act charitably toward him. If in need of such treatment he pleads for it, or his friends do for him at first, but if his conduct seems to require such treatment again he does not plead for it as a mercy to him. He grows bolder and demands it as a right. Then is it that, when mercy and charity have been extended, improperly in the first instance, it becomes apparent that mercy or charity, not justice, is expected continually; and when such a condition exists it becomes clear that

A DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

is the best for the one who holds to justice as the rule for his guidance. If such a course were not followed the result would be that the man who had asked to be charitably dealt with in the first place would soon, if impulsive and energetic and bold in his selfishness, come to set up his own will as the rule of their actions against that of law and justice. Such a man, so excused, would become more vain on every succeeding wrongful occasion, and in the end simply render positively necessary what it would have been better for all associated with him to have had done at the beginning, when the evils growing from the association were comparatively small. Mercy, he held, must at all times be, in the light of God's rule, consistent with justice. If people in associations could not live together peacefully it were better that they should dissolve their partnership, leaving the right to be uncontaminated by the wrong. Courtesy must never be permitted to take the place of justice when standing in or involving antagonism to it. Men must not be permitted to hold commanding positions simply because they desire to hold them, but only because of their ability to hold them. If law and justice be good their exercise is good, and every time mercy and charity intervene to stay their effects the effect and force of law and justice are lessened and society injured. Justice and mercy should only be combined as God combines them, and then no evil result flows therefrom. The discourse, of which the above is only a very brief sketch, was listened to with profound attention by the entire congregation.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

"THE TRAVAIL OF HUMANITY"—SERMON BY O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

"The Travail of Humanity" was the theme upon which O. B. Frothingham discoursed yesterday to a large audience at Masonic Temple. The pastor stated, This Palm Sunday—a Sunday that opens Passion Week, commemorative of the sufferings and agony of the Son of Man—was a fit occasion to speak of the sore travail of humanity. The fifty-third chapter of Isaiah describes in touching language the suffering and sorrows of the servant of Jehovah. "He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief; and we hid, as it were, our faces from Him; He was despised, and we esteemed Him not." The minister spoke of the little band of Israelites that sustained the Saviour and kept alive the love for His Gospel; they, too, were discarded and despised. The language of the prophet is an application to Christ. Christendom describes its Christ in the same phrases as the apostle—as a man of sorrows, acquainted with grief, born in obscurity, beginning his career in a deadly conflict with Satan and ending it with bitter tears at Gethsemane. Driven from His native place, misunderstood by His own brethren, scourged by the Roman soldiers, and at last nailed to the cross—this is not one half the story. The agonies of the thieves on the right and left of Him were not the agonies that Christ suffered; His sufferings were only such as

THE SON OF GOD COULD SUFFER.

He was alone in all the world—piteously and helplessly alone—made the mark for the curses and sins of all the world. That is Christendom's interpretation of the Son of Man. The history of Jesus is simply the forerunner of the story of the prophets walking over burning ploughshares. The Hero sees the cross on Calvary hanging over Him, and He dies. We say the story of the Son of Man in His agony is the old, old story of suffering and agony; and this we all understand to be the history of all who undertake to benefit their fellow men. Whoever opens the gate of the prison house of man will take his life in his hand, and he must make up his mind to pass sleepless nights and go down to a bloody grave. The pastor pointed to the long line of precursors who have been martyred in holy crusades or in efforts to benefit their fellow men. He spoke of the great inventors and discoverers, and pointed out special cases showing how they endured ridicule, agony and suffering, and not an article of pleasure do we to-day possess but was brought to us by bloody agony. He recalled the persecution of the Jews in the Middle Ages as an illustration of the truth that humanity must pass through sore travail. Even so it was in our own times, when we find that the men who opposed slavery were reviled, and even Dr. Channing in Boston was ridiculed for foretelling a war and the abolition of slavery. There is another side. Christendom has striven for nearly 2,000 years to put us in a penitential mood. It has told us to look upon the dark side, the shadowy,

THE NIGHT SIDE OF NATURE;

to fix our eyes upon the enormities; it has pointed to desolate wastes, to storms, uproars in nature, and told us about weeping dews, sobbing rain and murmuring flood; it points us to wild breaches, poverty, sickness, despair, death. The new view turns us forward and reads history with an eye of hope. It speaks of cooling dew, sparkling fountains, glad sunshine, babbling brooks and laughing rills. This makes us feel that our attempt is something better; that the travail of humanity is humanity in life. That little company of Jews in Babylon read the past with generous visions. They hanged their harps upon the willows, but the eternal music of their race was going on in their souls. The minister next considered whether Jesus suffered, and graphically depicted his bravery and heroism when He confronted Pilate, when He sat down by the well in the desert and drank of the waters of life in His heart. Men only sow the crown of thorns; angels sow roses. Jesus was a hero; He knew He was a regenerator, and He was disinterested. The travail of humanity, Mr. Frothingham insisted, proves that there is such a thing as disinterestedness. Men doubt it; but the history of the lives of the heroes and regenerators of our race proves it. The preacher concluded by referring to the gratitude of man, as shown in the travail of humanity, and declared that the birthday of man will yet be celebrated and the services rendered by the benefactors of our race will not be forgotten.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH.

"WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH JESUS?"—SERMON BY THE REV. MR. VAIL.

In the absence of the regular pastor yesterday (E. S. Harrower) the Rev. Mr. Vail preached in the Central Methodist Episcopal church, in Seventh avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. What with the alluring sunshine of the morning and possibly a desire on the part of many to air for the last time this season the habiliments which did such faithful service during the dreary months of winter—for next Sunday is Easter—a very large congregation assembled within the prim orthodox walls of the edifice and joined in the devotion with all that unction for which Methodists in general have ever been distinguished.

The text selected was from Matthew, xxvii., 22—"Pilate saith unto them, what shall I do then with Jesus, which is called Christ?"

There comes a period in the lives of all men, said the speaker, when a choice or a decision that will affect their whole lives must be made. That time came for Pilate when he asked the question concerning the disposition of Jesus. He held the life of Christ in his hands. He knew and felt that he should save the innocent man from the malice and hatred of the Jews; but then he was weak and gave way to political reasons, which said the Saviour must die. "If I give up Barabbas what shall I do with Jesus, which is called Christ?" Pilate had no right to trust the decision of this question to any one save himself. The decision of the multitude was his decision, and by and through it he decided his own destiny and made his name the synonyme for all that is vile and execrable. And so it is with every man. There is a moment when each must decide; if we fail, if we are untrue to a high sense of duty and render our decision for what looks showy and pleasant on the surface, but is vile and base or selfish or sordid beneath, we may be happy for a time, but how shall it be with us at length? God Himself has taught us that Jesus is the Messiah—the chosen one. What will you do with Him? Ask, as did Pilate, "What shall I do with Jesus, which is called Christ?" This has been the greatest of all questions for 1,800 years. Others have arisen from time to time, have been discussed and finally dropped from the memory of man, but this question is ever being brought home to the human heart, and, as it has been the all-absorbing question for nearly 2,000 years, so will it be the greatest of all questions through each succeeding age. Formerly the answer to this question was, "Crucify him!" but shall that be our answer? Men have for ages attempted to decry Christ and His teachings. Voltaire gave all his brilliant intellect and opportunities to the writing down of Christianity, and no man in the last hundred years has done so much to injure it as he. And yet we see the very press which was used to print this man's writings now printing Christian documents of all kinds, which are spread broadcast throughout Europe. Men do not answer this great question as of old; they are more subtle and astute in their answers, and the consequence is of the most painful kind possible to contemplate. For instance, John Stuart Mill, in writing a biography of himself to show his contempt for Christianity, did not once mention it, as if it had not in any way entered into his life or had anything whatever to do with it. Can there be any more weighty factor in the life of a man than Christianity? The Jews of to-day are far more perplexed by this question, What shall we do with Jesus? than were their ancestors of the time of Pilate. They see they must answer the question their young men are constantly asking about Christ, and that they can no longer ignore Christianity, but must face it with more potent and powerful arguments than they have yet done. The answers to this question are exceedingly numerous and are constantly being added to, but what can they avail? We are told that Christ was only a moral teacher, and in saying this they think to rob him of His essential glory—his crown. "Oh, yes; He was a great humanitarian; we admire His broad and generous liberality, the purity of His life, the tenderness of His love; we see combined in Him all those rare graces and perfections which we ordinarily find separated in men, and we frankly admit that His marvelous humanity has won the universal admiration of many ages; but still He was but a great moral teacher—only this and nothing more." Remember the age in which He lived! How low down were the Jewish people then sunk! How debased and how degraded they had become! Could Jesus be, as is charged, but the natural outgrowth of such an age and such a people? Could anything be more distinct than the difference—the wonderful contrast—between Christ and the age in which He lived? Many people say they believe Him the Christ, admit He was sent of God and was a Messiah, but they will not believe Him "God Himself over all." There is a time when we all want some mediator between us and God, as did the Jewish people when God called them to the foot of the mount. They could not stand in the presence of God and they sent Moses up the mount because Moses was their mediator. Some people find a mediator in books, others in music—in those grand productions of the divine old masters, the oratorios and some church music—productions that awaken all the deep emotions and the warm feelings and sensibilities, and act as a mediator between God and their souls; some find a mediator in rare paintings, others in architecture and others again in nature. You and I may not feel anything of this; we may be only willing to go to God through Jesus—the man and yet the sent of God—and as on Jacob's ladder we may climb up Him to the presence of God. All should believe one of two things—all should answer this great question in one of two ways—either accept Christ entirely or discard Him wholly.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. TYNG.

This beautiful edifice, in Stuyvesant square, was crowded yesterday, and the services were as usual very imposing. After the usual preliminary exercises, the Rev. Dr. Tyng preached a sermon, taking his text from the Psalms, cxvi., 7—"Return unto thy rest, O my soul, for the Lord has dealt bountifully with thee." The reverend gentleman, in the course of an eloquent discourse, gave a lucid explanation of the text. A return from the past gave the idea of a previous going out. The rest spoken of was a confession to the Saviour. It showed that the spirit of rebellion was dead, and evidenced a submission to the divine authority, a search for salvation and obedience to God. It conveyed a determination to be saved by the grace of God for all eternity. All these had previously been forsaken, and the return meant the gifts of peace and hope and an acknowledgment of the boundless grace of the Almighty. Prior to the return all these had been left behind, and the soul remained in absolute wonder that it could so completely have deceived itself. It also conveyed the idea of a rest from fear, a rest from the conviction of past guilt. No matter how defiant a person had assumed himself to be, he could not divest himself of the fear which attended the consciousness of his guilt. This return also signified a rest from the pain and dissatisfaction of life, with all the happiness that earth could give to the conscious guilty soul. No man ever saw a dying sinner boast of his condition. From all these the soul returns. There comes a change from darkness to light and the soul rejoices in the glory and goodness of God. It is a return from the weariness of the world—a rest in the full provision of what God has accomplished for the benefit of mankind and the conviction of being saved by His grace. The mind of man could not conceive the extent of God's goodness, and the return mentioned in the Psalms meant likewise an acceptance of His grace—a full confidence in His truth and faithfulness. The reverend preacher concluded by exhorting the congregation to open their hearts to the Lord, in view of the eternal happiness awaiting the faithful.

It could hardly be said that the choral arrangements for such a church as St. George's were complete or satisfactory. What between indistinct enunciation on the part of the choristers and an immoderate use of the bass pedals, the harmonious effect doubtless intended to be produced was entirely lost in an unmeaning volume of sound. True, the splendid mezzo-soprano voice of Mme. Jule de Ryther, an artist of superior attainments, was at times heard to great advantage; but the efforts of even this accomplished singer could not well cover up the numerous defects which were throughout apparent in the interpretation of the selections given. The services yesterday did not terminate until after twelve o'clock.

FLEET STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

FAITH AS AN ESSENTIAL TO SALVATION—SERMON BY REV. T. LIGHTBOURN.

Yesterday forenoon the Rev. T. Lightbourn, a member of the New York East Conference, now in session in Brooklyn, preached before the congregation of the Fleet street Methodist Episcopal church, taking for his text the words found in the Gospel of St. Matthew, xvi., 18, 19. He said the interpretation of the text by the Catholic Church was not correct. Our Divine Lord did not intend to convey the right of His apostle to forgive sins when He said, "Whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth it shall be bound also in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth it shall be loosed also in heaven.'

All the power of Peter could not forgive the sins of the sinner. Christ transferred to man the inspiration of His teachings and example by which alone the sins of the world can be forgiven. The great elements essential to forgiveness, then, are found in sincere repentance and in faith in the infinite mercy of Christ. Apostolic succession is not essential in the preservation of the ministry. The polity of the Roman Church had been to some extent retained by the founders of the Anglican Church, but the Christian Church is universal and is not to be confined to the narrow limits of any particular form. There is no necessity for absolute uniformity in modes of worship to obtain salvation. Faith and grace alone are needed. Unity in the essential truths, with diversity of character, are quite compatible with God's law.

It is better that Christians should be of diverse denominations than of one fold. These divisions of the Church of Christ are neither unexceptionable nor inexpedient. The Holy Catholic Apostolic Church he did not consider either what His Holiness in Rome or Dr. Pusey would make it out to be. This Church does not ask you what form of baptism you desire, or what badge you wear. It asks only "Have you loved God? Have you the faith of Christ? Do you conform your conduct to the principles of His word?" In this Church we hear nothing about Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians—it comprehends all churches. You may excommunicate me from the Protestant or from the Catholic Church for supposed defects in my creed on baptism, said the speaker, but you cannot exclude me from this Church of Christ. No excommunication of Pope or Synod, or all the combined powers of earth or hell can do so if I belong to Christ. "I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." By this Christ meant that He would uphold His Church against its enemies forever in security. Scarcely had He ascended into heaven than the persecution of the Christians began. They were massacred by thousands. The Ottoman Empire was for centuries the strongest persecutor of the Christian Church. What a sick and miserable nation Turkey is to-day! While Mohammedanism is waning Christianity is rapidly taking hold of the heart of the Turk. Mr. Lightbourn said, turning his attention to the Pope again, that Rome upon the discovery of this continent divided America between Spain and Portugal, wishing to control the new possession. But at that epoch God raised up Martin Luther, who awakened Christianity from the sleep of a thousand years. The decline of the Pope began with the rise of Luther, and in 1848, beneath the very shadow of the Vatican wall, was heard the cries of the people, "Death to the Pope!" Then came the liberty-stirring legions of Garibaldi, paving the way to the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope, the work which has been completed by Victor Emanuel. Last century another peril was encountered to Christianity when the black flag of infidelity was raised in France, and men of intellect such as Voltaire, Hume and Gibbon were enlisted in the cause of "rooting out Christianity," as they called it. These infidels had boasted that Christianity would only have an existence in history when the nineteenth century would be ushered in. Where are these infidels to-day? The winter winds have swept over their graves, but the Church of Christ is firmer on earth to-day than ever, and "the gates of hell have not prevailed against her." So after 1,800 years we should rejoice that we have the same Church that Christ erected. It is a glorious thing to know that we are not only members of the Church militant but also of the Church triumphant.

In the afternoon at three o'clock several elders were ordained, and a sermon was preached upon the occasion by Rev. J. M. Buckley. In the evening Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., of the New York East Conference, preached before a fair congregation.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

"BY THEIR WORKS SHALL YE KNOW THEM"—A SERMON BY REV. J. B. MURRAY.

Yesterday morning, as early as nine o'clock, the police of the First precinct, assigned to the duty of protecting the peace at the African Methodist church, Fleet place, near Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, put in an appearance at the house of worship. The assemblage of colored and white people in the building when the services opened was about equally divided, not more than one-third of the regular members being present. The absence of so many colored worshippers who are known to affiliate with their pastor in his troubles with the recalcitrant trustees was due to the fact that many of them had been up guarding the church all night, and therefore could not attend services in the morning. When Rev. Jeremiah B. Murray, who has been a self-imposed prisoner in the edifice since last Monday week, took his position in the pulpit, contrary to expectation, there was no demonstration. After several hymns had been sung a collection was taken up by the trustees. Then the pastor's friends went round and took up a second collection for the maintenance of the reverend gentleman. Mr. Murray announced that on the 18th of the month an election would be held, at which four members of the Board of Trustees would be chosen to fill the vacancies existing in that board. The sermon was on the higher object for which man is created, that he may love God with his whole heart and set to his neighbor a good example. The mortification of the flesh and the subjugation of the inherent passions of our poor frail natures was urged by the reverend gentleman as essential to perfect Christian life. No preaching was so strong as the power of example. The Scripture tells us, "By their works shall ye know them." Then let us in the treatment of our fellow man, and in every act of life remember the rewards which God has promised for such as love their neighbor and keep His commandments. By following in the footprints of our Divine Lord alone can we reach that "mansion in the skies" which He has prepared for those who love Him.

HANSON PLACE M. E. CHURCH.

MISSIONARY MEETING OF THE NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

Last evening a platform missionary meeting of the New York East Conference was held in the Hanson place Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, and there was a large attendance present. It was expected that Bishop Harris would preside, but owing to his time having been wholly taken up during the day, and feeling hardly able under the circumstances, Mr. T. D. Littlewood, of Connecticut, presided instead. The exercises were commenced by singing, after which a prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Tompkins.

The meeting was then addressed by Rev. J. Willis, Corresponding Secretary of the Parent Missionary Society, and pastor of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal church. He stated that the contributions to the society had fallen off some $7,000 or $8,000, and urged upon his Christian brethren the necessity of greater efforts in behalf of the missionary cause. It not only wanted our sympathy but our help. We should all feel that we were working for the cause of Christ. The society elected its officers annually, and its object was to infuse Christian influence into those dark places of the earth where great good could be accomplished. In the past the cry was for laborers to go forth, but now the cry was not so much for laborers in the missionary fields as it was for the means to accomplish the work which has already been commenced. The past year had been one of great hardship, and it was not to be wondered at that the contributions of the churches to this great work had fallen off; but the missionary cause was one which should be the last to suffer on account of the depression of the times. Missionary work was needed all over the land. There was corruption in high places and crime in low; and the Christian Church should exert itself to greater action. Not much good could be accomplished by prayer alone. There has got to be a combination of heart and hand in this work. One of the greatest curses in this world for a man was to have nothing to do, and one of the greatest blessings was to have the privilege of working for the missionary cause. The reverend gentleman closed his remarks by a further appeal for more financial help.

Bishop Harris was then introduced. He said it was not his intention to take up much time in speech-making. He spoke of how he had been in full sympathy with the cause ever since he had been a Christian. How, before he had gone to China and other countries to investigate the mission work for the society, he had read and thoroughly posted himself in the manner of carrying on the work. The Bishop then spoke of his eighteen months' tour through the missionary fields of those heathen countries, saying that the work needed the aid of Christians more now than it ever did. He wished that he could take his hearers over the same route he had been; he would not have to appeal long then for their assistance.

The congregation was then dismissed with the benediction.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

It was estimated that 30,000 people attended the various services at the Hippodrome yesterday. At the early morning meeting the Madison Avenue Hall was filled, and in the afternoon and evening both halls were packed. As usual the afternoon meeting was for women exclusively and the evening for men. In the morning, after Mr. Sankey sang "Watching and Waiting for Me," solo, Mr. Moody said he wished to say a few words in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. He thought it was one of the best institutions in the country for practical good, and the people ought to support it liberally. It was only twenty-three years since its inception, and there are now throughout the country over 1,000 different branches of the association. A good many hard things had been said about the association by people who did not understand its workings. It is worth more to the Church to-day than any other organization in the country. There are not ministers enough to do the work that is to be done, and all those that we have do not understand the work as well as many laymen connected with the Young Men's Christian Association. The members of the association have done more than any others to break up the miserable sectarian war that was pervading the country. If I thought I had a drop of sectarian blood in me I would like to let it out this minute. The Young Men's Christian Association is the Church in action. It is and has been the refuge for young men in large cities. Young men coming from the country to cities like New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago need some shelter, some place where they meet Christian people who will take them by the hand and sympathize with them and lead them away from the temptations that the great cities afford. These associations offer just the shelter and refuge these young men require. Mr. Moody concluded with an earnest appeal to all young Christians to join the association, and assist with their money and their influence the good work. The meeting concluded with the singing of the eighty-fourth hymn, "Sun of my Soul thou Saviour dear."

AT THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING SERVICES

Mr. Moody spoke from the same text—seventh chapter of Genesis, first verse—"Come thou, with all thy house, into the ark." He said:—I would like to have you ask the question, Am I in the ark? If you cannot answer it, won't you pray that you may be able to answer it? For it's a terrible thing to be outside of the ark on the judgment day. God told Noah to build the ark, and he commenced at once. He was 120 years building it, but he yielded implicit obedience to the command of the Almighty. When he was building he was subject to the scoffs and jeers of the multitude, just as men scoff now when they see others obeying the commands of God. After Noah had toiled many years I can imagine a great many people came to look at it. They jibed him, and I suppose if there was any insane asylum among the antediluvians they were willing to put poor old Noah into it. All classes made sport of him, but he only pleaded with them to flee from "the wrath to come." They became more and more sceptical. There appeared no sign of a coming flood. The sun, and moon, and stars, shone the same as they did 2,000 years before. The great, wise and mighty men all thought Noah wrong. They did not think God would destroy the world, and there are many so-called scientific men to-day who will tell you the same thing, just as if the power that creates could not destroy. He is a God of mercy, but a God that sits in judgment. But there came a bright, sun shining day, and Noah moved into the ark. If there were newspapers in those days it would have been telegraphed all over how this lunatic was going into his ark on a bright, clear day. I can imagine the people looking in consternation at the beasts of the field and fowls of the air going into that boat in pairs. These wise men said, "Don't make yourself uneasy; there is no danger; it is only a freak of nature." Seven days' grace was given, but they mocked on. Where is the sign of the coming flood? But at last the days of grace were ended and the flood came and the earth was destroyed and everything that was on the earth. The waves dashed up against the ark and the dead bodies of men and animals were floating all around it. Then all that was left on this earth was Noah, his family and all that went into the ark with him. Mr. Moody then drew a picture of the impenitence and unbelief of the present day, when Christ is calling on men to come into the ark of salvation, and they refuse to accept the invitation. The same kind of men who scoffed at Noah and his ark now scoff at God and His ministers. But the day of judgment is coming for them as it came for the antediluvians, when God will sit in His power and glory and judge all men according to their works. The preacher made an earnest appeal to all present to seek Christ at once and come into the ark.

Numbers of people crowded the inquiry rooms after the sermon, and many of them remained till after ten

o'clock talking with the Christian workers. There was a large attendance also at the prayer meeting, which took place in the Fourth avenue hall immediately after the general meeting. Here about a dozen young converts arose and related their various experiences, much to the edification of the 2,000 people present, who listened to these young persons with as much attention as they did to Mr. Moody's discourse.

There will be no tickets required for the afternoon meetings this week, but the front seats will be reserved at the evening meetings for those who are not yet Christians, and non churchgoers. Tickets for these seats can be procured in the Fourth avenue hall any time during the week.

A UNITARIAN HINDOO.

An interesting incident occurred yesterday morning in All Souls' church, corner of Twentieth street and Fourth avenue, which affected to tears many of those who witnessed it. At the conclusion of Dr. Bellows' sermon and before the benediction was pronounced the reverend gentleman said:—"Before separating I wish to say a few words about a young man whose welfare I have at heart and on whose behalf I wish to excite your sympathy." He then told how, about four years ago, through the efforts of Christian missionaries, a young man, a Brahmin, the son of a Governor of one of the provinces in India, was converted. When his family, who were of very high caste and rich in this world's goods, had endeavored in vain to persuade away his new belief they, in accordance with the customs of that country, made a paste image of him and carried it to the outskirts of the town, and, with many a solemn ceremony, for ten days mourned and sorrowed as for one dead. At the end of that time the image was burned and the ashes buried, the significance of the rite being that this son and brother was, indeed, dead to them. Three years ago he came to this country, and kind friends of the Dutch Reformed Church began to educate him, with the ultimate intention of sending him as a missionary to his native land. About a year ago, however, he became convinced that he could not reconcile his mind to the doctrine of the Trinity, and came to me for advice. He was very young, and I thought perhaps he did not thoroughly know his own mind, and I advised him, as I thought best, to remain with the friends who had acted so thoroughly the part of true friends to him. A short time ago, however, he came to me again, and, with tears in his eyes, said that the more he studied the more he became convinced that he could not accept the doctrine of the Trinity. Dr. Bellows described in glowing terms the talents of the young man, the beauty, sweetness and simplicity of his character, said that before interesting himself in the case he had searched his record thoroughly and found it without reproach, and then he had taken him to his own house. The youth had given up home, family, wealth and country, all for Jesus, and now again he had given up all for conscience. In the meantime the object of the preacher's remarks, a swarthy but gentle looking young man, had ascended the pulpit, and Dr. Bellows, putting his hand on his shoulder, his voice quivering with emotion, said, "I love him, and I want you friends to love him, too." The young man had been weeping during the telling of his story, and at the conclusion of the appeal in his behalf sat down, apparently completely overcome. Dr. Bellows also stated that the youth had made remarkable progress in his studies, was familiar with Latin and Greek, and was almost ready to enter Harvard College. There is no doubt but that a sum sufficient to send him there will be easily raised. Subsequently the young man told the HERALD reporter that his Hindoo name was T. Veeraragova Row; that on his conversion to Christianity he was given the name of John Robert Bruce, but that he had decided to drop the latter name.

ORDINATION OF ELDERS.

The services at St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, Fifty-third street, were of more than ordinary interest last evening. The Rev. J. A. M. Chapman preached an able sermon, after which the following were ordained elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church:—Revs. W. A. Chadwick, R. N Travis, O. R. Banton, E. White, J. H. Mitchell, Thomas S. Bond, F. D. Abrams, Eli Quick and J. W. Felvis. A large number of person were present, including many of the delegates to the Methodist Episcopal Conference.

SUNDAY IN THE PARK.

THE PROMENADERS YESTERDAY AND THE NEW ACCOMMODATIONS PROVIDED FOR THEM.

Yesterday might be regarded as the "opening day" at the Central Park, for the promise held out in the morning of soft airs and serene skies was verified during the afternoon, and for once gentle spring was allowed to assert herself without being suddenly elbowed out of sight by chilly winds and ungentle showers. The fair weather had the effect of drawing out promenaders by the hundred, and all the avenues leading to the Park were actually thronged. From noon til dewy eve the walks, bowers and cosey nooks of the city's great recreation grounds were crowded with ladies radiant in smiles and spring dresses and young men who seemed to have just stepped out of the fashion plates to give themselves an airing. The soft but bracing breeze, the clear sky and sunshine, lent a cheering look to everything and brightened the faces of the long train of dwellers in the city, to whom this geniality of weather was most acceptable after the unpleasant changes of the last few weeks. There were men there released for a day from office drudgery, and others whose hours of toil are long and burdensome and to whom the afternoon's stroll in the Park is a grateful if only a temporary remedy for life's cares. To these and others in all the walks of business the bright springtime of yesterday was a source of real enjoyment. Dame Nature herself has so often been deceived of late by the freaks of the weather that she has been a little laggard in assuming her customary gay attire, and the only indication as yet afforded of the season of blossoms is a brightening of the verdure and an occasional bud upon the trees. The Arsenal, as usual, became a great centre of attraction for sightseers, and all through the afternoon the wild denizens of the Park were submitted to the curious gaze of thousands. There is a marked improvement in the condition of

THE MENAGERIE,

and an effort it seems is made to guard as much as possible against offensive odors and to provide adequate means of ventilation. Another want which was felt for a long time has lately been supplied, in the shape of a bridge, which opens a way from the menagerie to the Sixth avenue entrance. One of the specifications in the original plan of laying out the Park was the establishment of walks under or over the drive, so that all accidents to pedestrians from the passing vehicles could be effectually guarded against. This rule has generally been observed in constructing roads, but until lately access to the menagerie and its environs was to be obtained by people coming from Sixth avenue only by crossing the carriage way at a point where it is most crowded. The propriety of affording some more secure way of reaching a part of the Park which has an interest for all visitors was suggested to the Commissioners, and they have just succeeded in completing the bridge and passage way, which will enable people to go from the Sixth avenue gate direct to the Arsenal. During the winter the lower lake has been closed, the water drawn off and the stones, dirt and débris removed from the bottom. A layer of the surface clay some inches thick has also been taken out, and this it is thought will render the water of the lake clearer and facilitate skating arrangements in the winter months. Owing to the lack of appropriations, none of the schemes contemplated for enlarging the Park's accommodations and supplying new features of interest have been carried out, but it is authoritatively stated that as soon as the requisite funds are provided the Art Museum and other edifices in course of erection will be completed.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

A meeting was held yesterday by workingmen at No. 189 Bowery which was largely attended by Americans, Germans, French and English. A Frenchman, recently arrived, but who possessed a fair command of our language, addressed the meeting. After giving a statement of the condition of workingmen's societies in France, he expressed himself happy to understand that the labor element in America was becoming aroused to the necessity of attaining political prominence before it should be too late—when the rich had grown richer and the poor poorer. The Frenchman made a suggestion about the benefits to be derived from co-operative stores. A Mr. McGregor, the next speaker, opposed this idea in very explicit terms, which seemed to win the approbation of the meeting. It was then announced that twenty-seven of the Chicago furniture manufacturers have signed an agreement to pay on and after the 5th of July next the same wages for eight hours' labor as they are now paying for ten hours, provided that the other manufacturers in that city will act accordingly. The announcement of this news elicited much enthusiasm at the meeting yesterday. It was further stated that the "Sons of Vulcan," the coal miners, the window glass makers and various other trade unions have attested their willingness to be present at the general convention of trade delegates to be held in the city of Pittsburg on the 17th inst.

The printers held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday. Their strike, it was announced, has been a partial success. It was asserted at this meeting that they were determined to continue every effort to secure a just remuneration for their labor.

PETROLEUM PERFUMERY.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Dr. Otterson's remarks on the Hunter's Point stench have suggested to a friend of mine a valuable idea in perfumery. He intends to patent his discovery, but for the benefit of the world at large I will reveal his secret.

	Parts.
Bone phosphates	47
Petroleum slug	52
Koral turpitude	1
Miscellaneous	100

This new and delightful aroma is especially recommended to invalids and young children, and is indispensable in the sick room. Used exclusively in Bellevue Hospital and largely on the east side of the town, a few more stench factories and a few more Dr. Ottersons and we shall rival the famous German city on the River Rhine, not in *eau de*, but in *odeur de cologne*.

Respectfully, H. C. B.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A YOUNG WHITE WOMAN BY A NEGRO IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In the vicinity of Hall's Corners, a hamlet situated on the otherwise lonely turnpike leading from Tarrytown to White Plains, Westchester county, and about five miles distant from the former village, a horrible outrage was perpetrated by a negro on the person of a young white woman last Thursday afternoon. One of the isolated farmhouses near the "Corners" is owned and occupied by Robert Cypher, an industrious tiller of the soil, whose family consists of a wife and stepdaughter, Nettie Many, the latter being about seventeen years old. Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon Nettie left home for the purpose of visiting one of her schoolmates who lived about a mile away, and to reach the home of her friend she had to pass through a piece of woods which covered the sides of a ravine seldom frequented by strangers to the neighborhood. Before the young woman had emerged from the thick undergrowth which fringes the pathway through the woods she was suddenly surprised by a pair of arms being thrown around her, and, turning to see who the person was, she found her face in close contact with that of a black, burly negro. Her brutal assailant lost no time in telling his horrified victim what his intentions were, and she, after screaming in vain for assistance, piteously pleaded that her assailant would take her rings and eardrops, provided he would desist from his avowed purpose. Amid her cries and tears, the young girl struggled bravely with the sable ruffian, who finally succeeded in throwing her to the ground, and, having exhausted her strength for further resistance, the fiend at length succeeded in accomplishing his atrocious purpose. The poor girl shortly afterward reached home in a fainting condition, with her garments disordered and almost torn from her person.

When the outrage became known the greatest excitement existed in the neighborhood. Armed men, both mounted and on foot, made all haste in the direction taken by the negro, and after scouring the woods and surrounding neighborhood all of that evening, as well as during the ensuing night and a portion of the following day they reluctantly abandoned the search, believing that the villain had made good his escape. Had he been found there is little doubt but that his body would have dangled from the nearest tree. The unfortunate girl describes him as a very black negro, of large size, having a flat nose and thick prominent lips. It is thought that he was discharged a few days since from the county jail, where he had been confined as a vagrant, or tramp, as he answers the description of an African who passed by the name of Andrew Williams, and whose term of sentence to that institution recently expired.

PLATTDEUTSCHER VOLKSFEST.

The second annual meeting of the Plattdeutscher Volksfest Verein was held yesterday afternoon in Beethoven Hall, Fifth street, near the Bowery. George Jeusch presided. A number of the committees submitted reports, none of them being of any importance. The Finance Committee reported that the value of the property in the hands of the association was about $1,200, while the bills to be paid amounted to $840. A series of amendments to the bylaws and constitution, which had been prepared by a committee to which the matter had been submitted, were then read and acted upon section by section. The following Board of Officers was then elected for the ensuing year:—President, John F. Rothmann; First Vice President, Henry Bummerhop; Second Vice President, Colonel Ant. Meyer; Recording Secretary, Henry Schumte; Assistant Recording Secretary, H. Rottger; Corresponding Secretary, H. Intemann; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Henry Holthusen; Financial Secretary, H. W. Cordts; Treasurer, John F. Mangel; Finance Committee—M. Eschwege, M. Mutter, Charles Suss, J. Dunkoop and H. W. Newmann, and an Executive Committee consisting of fifteen persons.

HILDISE BUND.

The annual meeting of the Central Organization of the Hildise Bund, of the State of New York, was held yesterday afternoon at Dramatic Hall, Mr. E. Henlein in the chair and L. Amuel acting as secretary. The annual reports of this body were not presented at this meeting, but the officers report the sums paid for sick benefits during the past year as $130,000 and for life policies as $138,000.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

John H. Bieling, President; T. Lanprecht and John Petersen, Vice Presidents; Henry Maurer, Treasurer, and Julius Amuel, Secretary; Louis Levy, Chairman of Committee of Administration.

The detailed reports of this body will be presented at the annual meeting of the general body in June.

SWISS SOCIETY.

A meeting of Swiss residents was held at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms yesterday for the purpose of completing an organization the object of which will be to impart political information to enable its members to take an active part in politics. A number of names were added to the roll of membership, and a plan of permanent organization was adopted. Heretofore only a small proportion of the Swiss settling in this country would become citizens of the United States, and most of them remained subjects of their old confederation.

DR. CHANDLER AND THE LACTOMETER.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you allow me to reply through your columns to the letter to-day published therein signed by Professor C. F. Chandler, President of the Board of Health?

I fully share in Dr. Chandler's expressed dislike to sending personal communications through the press, and also entirely agree with him in the belief that incorrect statements should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. It is because of that belief that I cannot resist the temptation to reply to a few, at least, of the statements contained in the letter I refer to.

Dr. Chandler's letter is disingenuous and calculated to mislead the public in many particulars, one of which is that he wholly fails to state that in the case in which three justices of the Court of Special Sessions "listened patiently to all of Dr. Doremus' arguments and decided the case against his client," the judgment pronounced by the three wise men in question was absolutely and in every particular reversed by the unanimous judgment of the judges of the General Term of the Supreme Court. How singular it is that in citing this case as an authority in favor of the lactometer the learned President of the Board of Health should altogether omit to inform the public of the trifling circumstance that the authority which he adduces has been wholly annulled by the judgment of an appellate tribunal!

The case in question is that of John Kneib vs. The People, decided December 2, 1875, by Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels. This is the only case in which the merits of the lactometer have ever come directly before any of the higher courts in this city, and it furnishes such a flat contradiction of Dr. Chandler's statement to the effect that the position taken by him concerning this instrument "has been invariably sustained by the courts" as to make it seem wonderful that the learned Doctor should make such an assertion.

The excellent professor further states that "since that trial (referring to Kneib's case) there have been twenty or thirty convictions of milkmen, and the Court does not question the accuracy of the lactometer." Dr. Chandler most carefully refrains from stating that these convictions were had on the faith of the evidence furnished by the lactometer. Yet his statement is so worded that he evidently intends the public to believe such to be the fact.

The following trivial circumstances Dr. Chandler entirely fails to narrate. The opinion of the Supreme Court in Kneib's case was delivered by Judge Brady, who gave Dr. Chandler some very excellent (though possibly unpalatable) advice as to what afforded the best evidence of the adulteration of milk. The Judge suggested that the milk should in future be analyzed. This has ever since been done, and in the twenty or thirty cases referred to Dr. Chandler caused the milk to be carefully analyzed, and he was prepared in Court to show by the results of analyses that the milk in question was impure.

The Board of Health has a strange fondness for the lactometer. The scientific writers of Europe denounce it; some of the ablest chemists in this country testify to its unreliability. The Supreme Court has rejected it, and Dr. Chandler himself says in your columns today that it cannot be used to prove the purity of milk. Yet notwithstanding all this, the Board of Health persists in its use as a primary test, and rarely refrains from molesting those dealers whose milk, when tested by it, stands above 100. Why? What weighty reason can the Board of Health have for continuing its use? The matter has been explained to me in this way. There is in this city a large and constantly increasing class of dealers in what is called "skim milk," *i. e.*, milk from which the greater part of the butter and cream has been removed. This milk is skimmed in the country, the nutritious portion (the cream), remains there, and is made into butter and cheese; the refuse being sold in this city as pure milk. It is obvious that the farmers can afford to sell skimmed milk to the dealers much cheaper than milk which has not been skimmed, and those milkmen who sell skimmed milk have thus a great advantage over those who do not. Now comes in the secret of the lactometer—skimmed milk is much heavier than milk containing all its cream, cream being the lightest portion of the milk. The lactometer only shows the weight of milk; skimmed milk, being very heavy, is sure to rise above the 100 mark on the lactometer, and thus complies with the requirements of the Board of Health. Cream on the contrary, is so much lighter that when tested by the lactometer it will stand at but from 50 to 70. The Board of Health takes absolutely no measures whatever to detect skimmed milk, and punish those who vend it, and the use of the lactometer affords those who sell it an absolute immunity from punishment. The profits derived from the sale of skim milk are very large, and it is said that the dealers in this article have been able to advance to persons connected with the administration of our sanitary affairs arguments of such weight and value to convince them that the use of the lactometer ought to be continued, and the dealers in that most healthful and nutritious article, "skim milk," protected in their traffic.

FRANK R. LAWRENCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Events of the Week—Review of the Stock, Gold and Money Markets.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Railway and Government Bonds—Our Foreign Commerce—American Loans in Europe—Railroad News.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, April 9, 1876.

The business of the past week offers less scope for comment than does any single one for a long time past. The key note was a dull, melancholy monotone, and its daily recurrence only added to the existing depression of feeling. There was no cheerfulness such as is excited by the changes rung on a chime of bells, but rather the gloom provoked by the tocsin. The market has been left almost wholly to itself—that is, to such trade as could be created among small brokers who daily frequent the purlieus of the Exchange and the scant sprinkling of smaller jobbers who hang on their skirts. The usual leaders of the opposing forces, for reasons best known to themselves, have kept studiously free from any important demonstration, and apart from the apparently concerted bull movement on a single occasion (which was short as it was sharp) the market has been free from sensation. Lacking any external aid which it was hoped the public would have afforded, and which, according to all tradition, they should have offered in this spring tide, and wanting the artificial stimulus from the great professional operator, the market dragged and floundered along on its way to lower prices under the sheer incubus of inactivity. Beside this an additional weight was added from a generally bearish feeling which has grown out of the condition of stocks themselves. For instance, there was a mingling of surprise and disappointment in the unfavorable showing of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in the falling off of receipts in other important lines and in the squabbles and threatened litigation of the Panama and Pacific Mail lines. The doleful course of this latter stock helped to demoralize the market as it succeeded in demoralizing its own supporters, if sales of long stock purchased at prices 75 per cent higher or thereabout be any criterion.

What is to be the fate of this important property, which for so many years was the pride of the country, is scarcely clear as yet, though all appearances indicate the appointment of a receiver or a clean drift into bankruptcy. Added to the depressing condition above mentioned were the passing of the Panama dividend, the doubtful stories about the Lake Shore earnings and the possible effect upon Western Union of a continued telegraphic war.

In a word there was scarcely a bright spot on the whole horizon, and the wonder rather is that matters did not result in a serious break than in a moderate fall. The truth is there are no more buyers of stocks than there are buyers in the general commercial markets of the world. There is no more money to risk in the purchase of speculative fancies than there is to spend for gewgaws or other commodities that people can do without. The stock brokers have been playing a game of battledoor and shuttlecock month in and month out, until at last, wearied out, they let the toy of cork and feathers fall to the ground. There is no profit made in this sort of pastime—it is even worse, for the game has to be paid for, and the butcher and baker collect the money.

It is much easier to describe the situation than to point the way out of it. There are those who still prophesy a buoyant, active market during the coming months; there are others that see nothing in the future but a dull drag of stagnation. As is usually the case with extremes the truth probably lies between the two. While it will be generally conceded that the financial condition of the country is healthier to-day than it has been for years past, and that the foundation for a new edifice of prosperity is being solidly laid, it is probably certain that opportunities for "making haste to get rich," are past and gone, for this generation at least.

THE SALES AND PRICES OF THE WEEK.

The following table represents the opening, highest and lowest sales, regular way, of the principal stocks during the past week, together with the number of shares dealt in:—

	No. of Shares.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
Atlantic and Pacific Tel..	100	4	4	4
Chicago and Northwest'n.	7,900	41½	42½	41½
C. and N. W. preferred...	2,835	61¼	62¾	61½
Chicago, R. I. and Pacific	5,797	106	106⅜	104¾
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	418	119	119	119
Col., Chi. and Ind. Cent..	1,550	4½	5	4½
C., C., C. and I.	638	54½	56	54½
Cleveland and Pittsburg..	830	95¾	95⅞	95½
Chicago and Alton	362	104	104	104
Consolidation Coal	1,111	43	45½	43
Canton	100	40	40	40
Del. Lack. and Western..	3,130	119¾	119¾	115¾
Del. and Hudson Canal..	840	119	119	115½
Adams Express	135	108	108	108
American Express	311	61	61	61
United States Express...	958	72	74	72
Erie	108,800	19½	20¼	17⅞
Harlem	330	139½	139½	139½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	1,200	16½	16¾	16
Han. and St. Joseph pf...	400	25	25	24½
Illinois Central	1,235	98	98	98
Lake Shore	205,080	59⅝	61	59
Michigan Central	13,982	60⅜	61½	59⅞
Mo., Kansas and Texas...	1,500	13	13½	13
Milwaukee and St. Paul..	35,188	40	41⅞	39¾
Milwaukee and St Paul pf	27,160	65¼	67⅞	65
New York Central	4,480	113¼	113¾	113
New Jersey Central	6,787	107¾	107¾	100
New Jersey Southern	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	16,520	18⅞	19⅜	17⅞
Pacific Mail	154,583	19¼	19⅜	16⅜
Panama	1,327	128½	128½	127½
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne.	393	102¼	102¾	102¼
Pacific of Missouri	6,130	15½	16	14
Quicksilver	500	16⅞	17¼	16⅞
Quicksilver preferred	100	23	23	23
St. Louis and Iron Mt'n..	210	22	22	22
St. Louis, K. C. and N. pf.	300	30¼	30¼	30¼
Tol., Wab. and Western..	2,100	3½	3½	3½
Union Pacific	3,160	63	64¾	62¾
Western Union Tel	145,485	68¼	69	67⅞
Union Mining Co	9,854	1½	1½	1½
Pro. Con. L. and P. Co...	1,900	108	111	108
Maryland Coal	1,100	16	16	15
Ohio preferred	200	40	41¾	40
Kansas Pacific	1,400	11½	11½	10
Gold		113⅜	113⅜	112⅝

Total for the week..... 781,756

CLOSING PRICES—3 P. M.—SATURDAY.

Pacific Mail	16½	a	16⅝	Mil & St P pf..	66⅝	a	66¾
West'n Tel	67⅞	a	67½	C, C, C & I	54½	a	55¼
Atl & Pac Tel..	18	a	18½	C, C & I C	4½	a	5
Quicksilver	17	a	17½	Del, L & W	116	a	116⅜
Quicksilver pf.	22½	a	23¼	Erie	18⅛	a	18¼
Mar Land & M	7½	a	11	Han & St Jo	16	a	16⅛
Mar L & M pf.	8	a	12	Han & St Jo pf	24	a	25
Adams Ex	107	a	108	Lake Shore	60⅜	a	60½
American Ex.	60½	a	61⅛	Mich Central..	60⅜	a	60½
U S Ex	73½	a	74	N Y & Harlem.	139	a	140
Wells-Fargo Ex	85¾	a	86	N Y C & H R..	113	a	113½
Chic & Alt..	103½	a	104	N J Cen	102	a	102¾
Clev & Pitts	95½	a	96	Ohio & Miss	17¾	a	18
Chic & N W	42¼	a	42½	Panama	127	a	130
Chic & N W pf.	62⅝	a	62¾	Tol & Wab	3	a	3⅛
Chic & R I	105¼	a	105⅜	Union Pacific..	63¼	a	63¾
Mil & St P	41	a	41⅛	Missouri Pac	14	a	14¼

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows:—General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $7,369,522; produce exports, $4,801,300, and specie exports, $979,906.

The total imports since January 1 were $94,422,449, against $106,876,291 in 1875 and $121,670,692 in 1874. The exports of produce were $64,813,549, against $63,601,149 in 1875 and $73,804,997 in 1874. The total exports of specie were $14,473,745, against $16,816,273 in 1875 and $9,151,146 in 1874.

THE PETROLEUM MOVEMENT.

It is a fact of interest in connection with our foreign commerce not generally known that petroleum has become the third principal article of export of the United States. In 1859 only 82,000 gallons were produced and the oil was comparatively unknown. Now it is one of the necessaries of household economy in every civilized and semi-civilized nation in the world. The following figures will show the growth in three years:—The exports from New York for the week ended April 1, 1876, were 1,115,971 gallons, and from the principal exporting ports of the United States, 2,513,604 gallons, and from January 1 to April 1 from the same ports:—

From	1876. Gallons.	1875. Gallons.	1874. Gallons.
New York	28,435,141	26,814,650	30,815,052
Boston	478,310	659,269	789,096
Philadelphia	12,798,063	5,936,996	13,956,654
Baltimore	8,972,731	4,749,686	509,392
Total gallons	50,674,245	38,160,601	46,070,594

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

is universally described as unsatisfactory, and the more so because of the disappointment of the confident expectations of a spring revival. The profits of the last quarter have been small, and, such as they are, have in many instances been absorbed by bad debts. Trade is dull, capital is awaiting investment, merchants from the interior are buying little more than absolute necessaries, and the stocks of goods on the hands of jobbers have not yet suffered that healthy depletion which makes a demand on the manufacturer and sets in motion the wheels of reproductive commerce. A similar state of affairs exists in England, and a long procession of failures, of which we have not yet seen the end, attests the silent but desperate struggle that is taking place in the endeavor to check the downward course of prices and uphold on profitable foundations the structure of capital. While many reasons may be assigned for this unhappy condition—the one great underlying cause in both countries may be comprehended in the single word—distrust. The commerce of Great Britain has been affected by the collapse of important business enterprises, and of foreign loans, by a deficient harvest, by more or less of impoverishment in agricultural districts and by a warfare between the capitalist and laborer. In America we are halting over the platitudes of country statesmen who, with an eye to the next election and their own personal advantage, rather than to the public weal, are ignorantly tinkering with the currency and so undermining and unsettling confidence. Our financial status once defined, however, the current will set toward improvement. Forty millions of people cannot be long retarded in their growth, and it will not be many months, unless some disaster intervenes, before the now drooping patient will commence to revive and the process of recovery show itself at work in every artery of his system.

THE MONEY SITUATION

during the past week is not significant. Capital was freely supplied on call loans at 3 and 4 per cent, with exceptional rates as high as 5 and 6 per cent. The discount market has been easy at 4½ to 6 per cent. The foreign exchanges were firm.

The following shows the value in gold of $100 greenbacks (United States Treasury notes, fractional notes and national bank notes), at twelve o'clock of the days named:—

April 8.	*April 7.*	*April 6.*	*April 5.*	*April 4.*	*April 3.*
$88 30.	$88 49.	$88 49.	$88 59.	$88 39.	$88 30.

The value in gold of $100 subsidiary silver coin, called Big Bonanza currency, is $84 63.

THE GOLD MARKET.

This department has been somewhat heavy, especially in the early part of the week, when the price declined to 112⅝. Subsequently it recovered to 113¼ on purchases made against the sales of bonds for London account.

GOLD FLUCTUATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

	Opening.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Monday	113⅜	113⅜	113	113
Tuesday	112⅞	113⅛	112⅞	112⅞
Wednesday	112⅞	113	112¾	112⅞
Thursday	112¾	113	112¾	112⅞
Friday	112⅞	113¼	112⅞	113¼
Saturday	113¼	113¼	113	113

THE BOND MARKET

closed strong, especially in the line of governments, which have been specially sought by the savings and other banks in and out of town.

State bonds were quiet, many of the transactions being mainly of a private character and not reported to the Board.

Railway bonds and investment shares show steady support, and with such exceptions as have been reported from day to day were firm.

AMERICAN LOANS IN EUROPE.

It is a gratifying incident in connection with pending affairs that $10,000,000 were paid in London in the past month on account of new loans for American enterprises, or nearly $18,000,000 in gold, on account of subscriptions to American loans during the first quarter of the year. This fact shows that, in spite of the discredit arising from the late extraordinary suspensions of railroads, our well established roads can still borrow large amounts on the London markets.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The polls for the election of a committee for the purchase and reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad close to-morrow (Monday), at three o'clock. About $21,000,000 of the $27,000,000 bondholders have qualified for voting by accepting the plan for reorganization proposed by Messrs. Richard Irvin, A. A. Low, John Cartreo, William Whitewright, Charles Burkhalter, Fisk & Hatch and others. Those who have not yet approved the plan have been notified that by calling at the office of Fisk & Hatch blank copies can be obtained. As over two-thirds of the bondholders have already subscribed the matter may be of sufficient importance to the small minority which have not yet acted to require their immediate attention.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

Over 800 miles of narrow gauge are now being built in Ohio.

The managers of the Eastern pooled lines at Chicago are still discussing the advisability of reductions in tariffs.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has assumed the management of the Quincy, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, which will hereafter be known as the Hannibal division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

A Chicago correspondent says that the Illinois Central, which has been fighting the Iowa law ever since it has been enacted, has given up the fight and will hereafter conform to the strict letter of the law. This makes considerable of a reduction over the old rates. On first class and on second class the reduction is from $14 to $13. As will be seen by the above the reductions from this city amount to very little. The principal benefit is derived by the Iowa grangers, as the reductions from point to point in Iowa are quite large. For instance, the passenger rate from Dubuque to Sioux City has been reduced from $13 to $9 80. The principal reduction, however, is made in freight rates from point to point in Iowa.

There are in operation in Canada 4,483¼ miles of railway, which have been constructed at a cost of $299,782,557 64. The profit on this large amount of capital is only about 1¼ per cent. This poor exhibit does not arise so much from a low rate of earnings as from a high rate of working expenses, which reaches more than 81 per cent of the receipts. It is here where the original estimate of the Grand Trunk proved to be at fault, and the same is no doubt true of the other roads. If the working expenses could be cut down to a moderate figure a ray of hope would break in upon our railway interest. Apropos, it is stated that an order has been issued by the officials of the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, announcing that after to-morrow a reduction of 5 per cent would be made in the salaries of conductors and all other passenger train men. A like decrease will be made in the pay of the clerks in the freight department and the laborers engaged in the maintenance of way.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, April 8, 1876.

Cotton quiet; middling, 12⅞c.; low middling, 11⅞c.; good ordinary, 10½c. Net receipts, 529 bales; gross, 553. Exports—To the Channel, 1,325; coastwise, 177. Sales, 478. Stock, 34,113.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8, 1876.

Cotton quiet; middling, 12¾c.; low middling, 11¾c.; good ordinary, 10½c. Net receipts, 1,904 bales; gross, 2,197. Exports—To Great Britain, 4,375; to France, 3,161; to the Continent, 3,226. Sales, 2,500. Stock, 232,342.

MOBILE, April 8, 1876.

Cotton nominal; middling, 12½c.; low middling, 11½c.; good ordinary, 10½c. Net receipts, 359 bales; gross, 438. Exports—To Great Britain, 4,502; coastwise, 178. Sales, 3,888. Stock, 39,472.

SAVANNAH, April 8, 1876.

Cotton easier; middling, 12⅜c.; low middling, 11½c.; good ordinary, 10¼c. Net receipts, 208 bales; gross, 258. Exports coastwise, 202. Sales, 925. Stock, 25,736.

CHARLESTON, April 8, 1876.

Cotton dull and nominal; middling, 12⅜c. a 12⅞c.; low middling, 12⅛ a 12¼c.; good ordinary, 11c. Net receipts, 535 bales. Sales, 350. Stock, 20,289.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 8, 1876.

Spirits turpentine weak at 35c. Rosin firm at $1 70 for strained. Tar quiet at $1 45.

OSWEGO, April 8, 1876.

Flour unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. Wheat in moderate demand; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 white Michigan at $1 45; two cars extra do. at $1 56; 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club on private terms. Corn dull; sales of new and old mixed at 66c. Barley dull and lower; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at 90c; No. 1 Canada offered at $1. Corn meal—$26 for bolted and $25 for unbolted. Millfeed—Shorts, $17; shipstuffs, $18, and middlings, $20 a $21. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New York, 40c., and to Albany 30c.

BUFFALO, April 8, 1876.

Receipts—Flour, 13,800 bbls.; wheat, 44,000 bushels; corn, 59,000 do.; oats, 26,000 do.; barley, 4,000 do. Shipments—Flour, 13,500 bbls.; wheat, 64,000 bushels; corn, 55,000 do.; oats, 36,000 do. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and heavy; a few cars spring sold on private terms; quotations entirely nominal. Corn in fair demand; steady; sales of 8 cars new on track at 60c., and 2 cars Kansas do. at 61c. Oats inactive except retail lots. Rye neglected. Barley quiet and firm; sales 1,000 bushels four-rowed Canada at 90c. Seeds quiet and firm. Peas and beans quiet. Malt dull and unchanged. Pork dull, at $23 50 for heavy mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines nominally $1 11.

TOLEDO, April 8, 1876.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull; No. 3 white Wabash, $1 25½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 27¾; No. 2 do., $1 15¼; extra white do. $1 56; amber do., $1 25; May, $1 27; June, $1 29½; No. 2 do., $1 07; No. 2 do., $1 0 ; No. 2 red winter, $1 28; No. 3 red, $1 12½; rejected red, 87½c. Corn quiet; high mixed, 52c.; low mixed, 52c.; June, 50c.; Kansas, 52½c.; no grade, April, 49½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 and Michigan, 35½c.; white, 39½c. Cloverseed, $9 25. Receipts—5,000 bushels wheat, 26,000 do. corn, 500 do. oats. Shipments—800 bbls. flour, 14,000 bushels wheat, 143,000 do. corn, 6,000 do. oats.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1876.

Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower. No. 2 spring, 99½c. spot; $1 03½ a $1 03¾ May; $1 04½ a $1 04¾ June; No. 3 spring, 88c.; rejected, 78c. a 78½c. Corn in fair demand, lower; No. 2 at 45⅞c. a 46c., spot; 48⅛c., May; 47⅜c., June. Oats dull, weak and lower; No. 2 at 31⅞c., spot; 33⅝c., May. Rye nominally unchanged. Barley dull, and a shade lower at 55½c. a 56c., spot; 58c., May. Pork unsettled, but generally lower at $22 15 a $22 25, spot; $22 a $22 15, April; $22 27½ a $22 30, May; $22 52½ a $22 55, June. Lard unsettled, but generally lower at $13 40 a $13 42½, spot; $13 52½ a $13 55, May; $13 70 a $13 72½, June. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, 8⅝c.; clear rib and clear sides, 12c. and 12½c. Whiskey steady and firm at $1 08. Receipts—10,000 bbls. flour, 46,000 bushels wheat, 43,000 do corn, 16,000 do. oats, 675 do. rye, 6,500 do. barley. Shipments—9,500 bbls. flour, 20,000 bushels wheat, 15,000 do. corn, 5,000 do. oats, 5,500 do. barley.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, April 8, 1876.

The sales of printing cloths reported during the week amount to 77,000 pieces. Some small lots have been sold at 3⅝c., a lower price than those before quoted, but there is a better feeling at the close, and good standard and extra 64x64s. are quoted at 3¾c. a 3⅞c., thirty days.

BRAZIL MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, April 8, 1876.

Coffee quiet; prices maintained; good firsts 6,000 a 6,150 reis per 10 kilos.

Exchanges on London, 25¼.

SANTOS, April 8, 1876.

Coffee quiet; prices maintained at 5,700 a 5,850 reis per 10 kilos for superior Santos.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., Bankers, 19 and 21 Nassau st., Issue Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents. Also Commercial Credits and Telegraphic Transfers of Money on California and Europe.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

A.—LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, BROKERS, 74 BROADWAY.—"PRIVILEGES" ON "MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE" "EXCLUSIVELY." REFERENCES IN NEW YORK AND LEADING CITIES.

A.—L. W. HAMILTON & CO., STOCK BROKERS, 10 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Privileges, on commission; stocks carried on a margin of 5 per cent; a new book on stock speculation mailed free to any address. Call or send for a copy.

ANY AMOUNT TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, city or Brooklyn. LEAVITT & WOLCOTT, 10 Pine st.

A.—PARTIES WISHING TO OPERATE IN WALL st. with small sums of money are invited to call on JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, New York.

A PARTY IN NEED OF CASH WILL SELL PROMissory Note for $700 at a discount of 12½ per cent. Address B. J. P., Herald office.

EXHIBITORS AND VISITORS AT THE CENTENNIAL Exhibition. THE CENTENNIAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, located in the centre aisle of the main Exhibition building, is the only company that rents safes and vaults to exhibitors or takes charge of valuables for visitors at the Exhibition, having been granted the exclusive concession by the United States Centennial Commission. For particulars address FARREL & CO., Managers, 807 Chestnut st.; S. W. BURLEY, Secretary, 152 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

EXECUTOR'S FUNDS TO LOAN—ON NEW YORK and Brooklyn Property; loans on Buildings in course of erection. Apply at Notary's office 206 5th st., near Bowery.

I ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, New York city Property. Principals desiring to BORROW OR INVEST apply to H. L. GRANT, 145 Broadway.

MINING SHARES AND THE ORGANIZATION OF Corporate Companies a specialty. WILLIAM WARD, Drexel Building, No. 5 Broad st.

NEW YORK CITY 7'S, DUE IN 1896.
Newark City 7's, due in 1905.
Jersey City 7's, due in 1903.
Elizabeth City 7's, due in 1895.
Brooklyn City 6's, due in 1902.
Buffalo City 7's, due in 1910.
Rochester City 7's, due in 1903.
For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN, 40 Wall st.

PUTS, TELEGRAPH 66, 30 DAYS, $112 50; PUT, 65¼, call 74, together, 56 days, $137 50. HENRY C. CROSS, No. 2 Exchange court.

$49,000 TO LOAN FIVE YEARS ON CITY property; only legal expenses. Address LAWYER, box 1,916 Post office.

$83,400 BELONGING TO AN ESTATE TO INvest on bond and mortgage; five years. SHIPMAN & MERSEREAU, 52 William st.

$185,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT INTEREST for three or five years on city improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

$575,000 TO LOAN—ON GOOD PROPERTY; also money at six per cent. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty st.

$875,000 TO LOAN—ON GOOD PROPERTY; also money at six per cent. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty st.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of Ely & Ramsay has this day been dissolved. APRIL 7, 1876. N. L. ELY. D. S. RAMSAY.

The business of the above firm will be continued by the undersigned at the same place, Nos. 247 and 249 Water st., New York. N. L. ELY.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A THOROUGHLY ESTABLISHED OSTRICH FEATHer Manufacturing Business, combined with a good retail trade, for sale; machinery and fixtures complete; located on the best part of 6th av.; large run of custom. Address MANUFACTURER, box 133 Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED MERCANTILE Business in the city of St. Paul, Minn., for sale on reasonable terms. To an energetic man, with from $6,000 to $10,000, who desires to locate in the most flourishing city in the West, this is an excellent opportunity. For further particulars address the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ST. PAUL.

A GOOD INCOME IS OFFERED TO ANY ONE WITHout changing position; easy work and very productive; instructions forwarded in a sealed, unstamped envelope. For particulars address, prepaid, direct to Mr. LOUIS PIERRE ROUTIER DUMESNIL, a Flers (Orne), France. Inclose an addressed envelope.

CAPITALIST WANTED—TO TAKE PART IN MANUfacturing a newly invented Parasol. Inquire of the inventor, JULES BERNAUER, 548 East 5th st., New York.

FOR SALE—A NEATLY FITTED UP BAR, OYSTER and Lunch Counter; for a person who understands the business it is a rare chance. Apply at or address 23 Church st., above Vesey.

HOTEL TO LEASE—FORMERLY KNOWN AS Busch's Hotel, Hoboken; rent low to a good party. CREVIER BROS., 24 Newark st., Hoboken, N. J., or of the owner, MRS. FRANCIS BAUMER, No. 76 Garden st., Hoboken, N. J.

PATENT SAFETY LAMP—EXTINGUISHES ON FALLing, and cannot be filled while burning; territory for sale. DANFORTH, 345 Broadway, basement.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $5,000—TO EXTEND A business that pays very large profits; references exchanged. Address A. J. A., Herald office.

PARTNER, WITH $5,000, IN A COAL YARD, TO INcrease business; west side. Address H. C., coal yard, Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO LUMBER DEALERS.—WHARF, STOREHOUSE, &c., to let, the business stand of J. B. Conley, lately deceased, at Elizabethport, N. J., occupied many years for lumber and coal business. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, mornings, and 147 2d st., Elizabethport, afternoons.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $15,000 TO $25,000, to join me in the cotton factor and general commission business in St. Louis, Mo.; my thorough knowledge of the business and extensive Southern acquaintance warrants success; address me by letter; references exchanged. WILLIE, No. 1 313 Lasalle st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the dry goods importing trade and possessing a knowledge and acquaintance with buyers of leading houses in America; a good position will be offered to such in an agency of one of the largest manufactories in Great Britain; undoubted reference required. Address box 152 Herald office.

$12,000 CASH.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH $12,000; can be well secured by mortgage on double the amount of property, in a well established Livery stable in Brooklyn. Address P. P., Herald office.

THE RECENT BANK FAILURE.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In connection with the recent suspension of the National Bank of the State of New York the name of our firm has been freely placed before the public by those who have no special interest in our good name. We have not taken any notice of the remarks published from time to time tending to our disparagement as an honorable business house, knowing that our vindication would in due time appear. The transactions of our firm with the bank, extending over several years, have been large, and it has received property from us of much greater amount and value than the loans. It has been alleged in published statements that our firm has received large loans on stocks of the United States Attrition Company, Limited, and the New York City Attrition Mill Company. This is a mistake. The stocks represented a large value, and were merely placed with the bank as further collateral. In all the circumstances of the case it is due to our friends and also to ourselves to say that, whether any loss will be sustained by any interested in our affairs, depends on the judicious action of the holders of our property.

Respectfully, SMITH & GIRVAN.

SUPPOSED THIEF ARRESTED.

Paul Mitchell, colored, of Flushing, L. I., was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Smith and Schmidt on suspicion of being one of the three thieves who, on the night of March 11, entered the cabin and hold of the schooner Amelia Augusta, of Manhassett, while at the dock of Roe & Co., of Flushing, and who were fired upon by the night watchman. Part of the plunder, amounting to about $150, was found at his house. He is an old offender, and has served two terms of four years each at Sing Sing.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

DIED.

ALEXANDRE.—On Friday evening, April 7, FRANCIS VICTOR, son of Francis Alexandre, in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of Mrs. Simon de Visser, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Francis Xavier's church, 16th st., near 5th av., on Monday, April 10, at half-past ten A. M.

ARNZEN.—On Saturday, April 8, of consumption, EMMA M., wife of J. Henry Arnzen and daughter of Ann E. and the late Lavinus Austin, of West Farms, Westchester county, N. Y., aged 26 years and 29 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 318 South 3d st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, April 11, at two o'clock P. M.

BATES.—Suddenly, on April 1, in Morrison, C. T., STEPHEN BATES, aged 20 years and 9 months.

Funeral services Tuesday next, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., at Christ Church, corner 5th av. and 35th st.

BECKER.—On Saturday morning, April 8, JANE, the beloved wife of Joseph Becker, after a long sickness, at the age of 65 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, April 10, at one o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 164 West 47th st., to Greenwood Cemetery.

BELLOWS.—In Brooklyn, April 8, ARTHUR REED, only child of George H. and Fanny R. Bellows, aged 9 months and 20 days.

Funeral Tuesday, at the residence of his grandfather, Philo Reed, Little Falls, N. Y.

BERGIN.—On Sunday, April 2, Mrs. MARIA BERGIN, of Dublin, Ireland, wife of Thomas A. Bergin, of No. 347 East 60th st.

Dublin papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Sunday, April 9, after a short but severe illness, SOPHIA, widow of the late John Brown.

The funeral will take place from All Saints' church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at one o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CECIL.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, April 6, HELEN A., wife of Frank F. Cecil and daughter of Robert M. and Caroline A. Hunter.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, 41 Halsey st., Newark, on Tuesday morning, April 11, at eleven o'clock.

CRAFT.—At New Rochelle, on Saturday, April 8, 1876, MARY CRAFT, widow of the late William Craft, aged 90 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian church, New Rochelle, on Tuesday, April 11, at two o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock M.

DALTON.—On Sunday, April 9, EMMA SARAH, the beloved daughter of Napoleon and Catherine Dalton, aged 5 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The funeral on Monday, April 10, at three o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 502 Bedford av., Brooklyn.

DAVIS.—At Brewster Station, Putnam county, April 8, JAMES S. DAVIS, of this city, in the 73d year of his age.

DAVIS.—At Geneva, Switzerland, February 21, 1876, JAMES D. DAVIS, of this city.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

DEAN.—On Sunday, April 9, 1876, MAGGIE JANE DEAN, aged 4 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 248 Gold st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 11, at two o'clock.

DEMOR.—On Saturday, April 8, JOSEPH DEMOR, native of Quebec, Canada.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, April 10, at one P. M., from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DUFF.—On Sunday morning, April 9, IRENE, infant daughter of Charles C. and Mary A. Duff.

DE MOTT.—On Sunday, April 9, MARY M. DE MOTT, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 76 1st place, South Brooklyn, on Monday, the 10th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

GARDNER.—On Friday morning, April 7, AUGUSTUS KINSLEY GARDNER, M. D., aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from All Souls' church, corner 4th av. and 20th st., on Monday, April 10, at ten A. M.

Boston papers please copy.

FULHAM.—On April 9, THOMAS FULHAM, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 11, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 184 Orchard st.

Dublin and Philadelphia papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, April 8, at No. 70 South 5th av., MATILDA JOHNSON, widow of the late David Johnson and daughter of Colonel Andrew Sitcher, deceased.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Spring street Presbyterian church, near Varick, on Tuesday, April 11, at two o'clock.

KEYSER.—On the 8th inst., ROXCELLANAH, widow of the late Ernest Keyser, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 14 East 57th st., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at one o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

KILBOURNE.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Friday evening, April 7, 1876, ANNIE LOUISE, daughter of Henry W. and Mary Haight Kilbourne, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Episcopal chapel, Peekskill, on Monday, April 10, at two P. M.

KING.—MAGGIE KING, beloved daughter of James and Lizzie King, in the 4th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her parents, No. 32 Rector st., on Tuesday, April 11, at two o'clock, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

LEE.—In Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., MARY HELEN, youngest child of Dr. Charles C. and Helen Lee, aged 15 months.

Baltimore papers please copy.

LEWECK.—On Saturday, April 8, 1876, GUSTAV LEWECK, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the deceased, also Mount Horeb Encampment, No. 7, I. O. O. F.; German Oak Lodge, No. 82, I. O. O. F.; King Solomon Chapter, No. 213, R. A. M.; Doric Lodge, No. 280, F. and A. M.; Marbod Lodge, No. 145, D. O. H.; Odd Fellows' Singing Society, Liederkranz Society and Central Unterstuetzungs Verein are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Centre and Grand sts., on Tuesday, April 11, at one o'clock P. M. The remains will be at his late residence, 278 Grand st., until Tuesday morning.

Members of Doric Lodge, No. 280, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held in their rooms, 33 Union square, on Tuesday, April 11, at twelve o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late worthy Past Master, brother Gustav W. Leweck. ROBERT LEWIS, Master.

ROBERT OUTRAM, Secretary.

MOUNT ZION ENCAMPMENT, No. 17, I. O. O. F.—Members of this encampment are requested to meet at Oddfellows' Hall, on Tuesday, April 11, at one o'clock P. M., without further notice, to attend the funeral of Gustav Leweck, late a P. G. P. and G. R. to G. L. N. Y. By order, J. G. GAY, Chief Patriarch.

LYON.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday evening, April 8, HARRIET G. LYON, aged 71 years and 8 months.

Funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, Eugene Clark, 335 Greene av., near Franklin, on Tuesday at 1:30 P. M. The remains will be taken to Willimantic, Conn., for interment.

MACY.—On Sunday, April 9, JENNIE T., only child of Joseph W. and Mary J. Macy, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 302 West 29th st., on Tuesday, at one o'clock.

Nantucket papers please copy.

MARTIN.—On Saturday, April 8, EDWARD JAMES, youngest child of James G. and Mary F. Martin, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 10th inst., at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Robert Martin, No. 265 Madison st.

MILLS.—At his residence, No. 39 Hancock st., Boston, last evening at seven o'clock, JOHN F. MILLS.

PUFFER.—On Saturday, at half-past eleven P. M., April 8, 1876, EDWARD HOLMES, son of George S. Puffer, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, 11th inst., at two P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 178 Livingston st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

REYNOLDS.—Suddenly, on the 8th inst, of apoplexy, SAMUEL REYNOLDS, aged 61 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 345 West 20th st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at half-past one o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Chicago papers please copy.

ROSSITER.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday morning, April 9, THOMAS ROSSITER, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Potowa av., on Tuesday morning, April 11, at half-past nine; thence to St. John's church at ten A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered.

ROSS.—On Saturday, April 8, LILLY ROSS, youngest daughter of William and Catherine O. Ross, aged 1 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 415 East 114th st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

SAUNIER.—On April 8, 1876, ALICIA MADELINE, beloved daughter of Piere and Ellen Saunier, in the 22d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 590 West 65th st., thence to the Church of St. Paul, corner 59th st. and 9th av., on Monday, April 10, at ten o'clock A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

STEPHENS.—On Saturday morning, April 8, after a brief illness, BENJAMIN STEPHENS, eldest son of the late Benjamin Stephens, of this city, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary church, 4th av., corner 21st st., on Tuesday, April 11, at half-past three o'clock P. M.

TREADWELL.—Suddenly, at his residence, New Milford, Conn., JOHN P. TREADWELL, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, at two P. M. Friends desiring to attend can take the eight A. M. New York and New Haven train and return same evening.

VAN SCHAICK.—In Savannah, on the 5th inst., STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK, Surrogate of the county of New York, aged 54 years.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Messiah, 34th st. and Park av., on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock.

The remains will be conveyed to Albany.

WALKER.—On Friday evening, 7th inst., LOUISA G. WALKER, widow of David Walker and daughter of Thomas M. and Julia Ann P. Adriance.

Funeral from St. George's church, Stuyvesant square, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at ten o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends invited.

WELLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 9, MARGARET F., wife of Oliver R. J. Wells, in the 25th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHALLEY.—W. H. WHALLEY, the well known actor.

Funeral takes place this day, at two P. M., from St. Francis' Hospital, 5th st., between avs. C and D.

WOOLEY.—On Saturday morning, April 8, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Sanford, at Hauppauge, L. I., MARIA WOOLEY, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral from Hauppauge church, on Monday, at two o'clock P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 o'clock A. M. for Central Islip, returning at 4:10 P. M.

CHEAP CABS.

Progress of the Inquiry into the Extortions of Public Hack Owners.

LACK OF PROPER INSPECTORS.

Only Six Men to Superintend the Cab Business of the City.

INFECTIOUS CABS AND COACHES.

The agitation of the public hack question by the HERALD has done much to throw light on the actual condition, earnings and practices of those engaged in the traffic. It is evident from the statements of the acknowledged leaders in the business that not only do abuses exist, but also much graver abuses than were at first supposed. They were numerous and outrageous enough as they at first appeared; but now it is beyond doubt that, unless all ordinances heretofore enacted be very materially amended, the people will be forced to take the matter of reform into their own hands, and studiously seek to abolish, by energetic measures, the system and those who profit by it. Not a word of proper excuse has been offered by any of the members either of the Public Hack Owners' Association or the special licentiates for the villanous extortions so loudly condemned and so universally practised. The sole reasons put forward in feeble palliation of the faults laid bare are based upon false promises and are not justified in fact. They are for the most part paltry and, it must be said, untrue. They are not reasons at all; for is it not self-evident that the statements made in these columns by the representatives of the cab confraternities have been purely recriminative. The Public Hack Owners' Association have studiously striven to throw the blame of exorbitant rates upon the shoulders of the special licentiates, and the latter have as boldly flung them back upon the former. It is plain that both are culpable and must be dealt with by the authorities. A new ordinance should be passed to wipe out the blemishes in those existing and to provide for proper inspection of New York cabs.

THE SITUATION.

The situation at present among the hackmen promises small relief. The rival factions are at daggers' points, and are actively engaged in disclosing everything reprehensible in each other. They have sought the municipal authorities to get the best of the quarrel, which, by the way, is a mighty pretty one as it stands. On the one hand the Public Hack Owners' Association are collecting points against their adversaries to be submitted to the Mayor in proper documentary form for the action of the Corporation Counsel, and the special license holders are working like beavers to turn the tables on their foes. Meanwhile the public suffers, because nothing toward reduction of rates is being done and each faction has its adherents in the Board of Aldermen. It will be remembered that over 310 signatures of employers of the public hackmen, and representing quite a strong political clientele, will be appended to the first appeal mentioned; and, on the other side, the respondents are wealthy and command a formidable body of voters. Hence it may be inferred that each will have a very sturdy support in the Aldermanic Chamber. His Honor Mayor Wickham, indicated this indirectly when he called the HERALD's attention to the manner in which his veto of the latest ordinance was overruled. So that in this state of things it is not likely the citizens of New York are to be benefited by the institution of any immediate reform. Still there is a certainty of the thorough exposure of the prevailing abuses. The warfare is being waged by the poor men on the one hand and the rich on the other. The Public Hack Owners' Association are for the most part of the first class; the special licentiates of the second. They are opponents simply through self-interest and not out of any respect for the people.

IMPROPER INSPECTION.

None of the hackmen are subjected to anything like proper restraint. They are nominally under the eye of the Superintendent of Hackney Coaches, Carriages and Cabs, whose duties, as described by the ordinance under which he acts, are as follows:—

ARTICLE 8.—OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF HACKNEY COACHES, CARRIAGES AND CABS:—

SECTION 1.—It shall be the duty of the person or officer exercising the duties appertaining to the office of Superintendent of Hacks to visit the public stands and all places where hackney coaches and carriages are permitted to stand; he shall have power and authority to order away from the stands, and from all other places, any hackney coach, carriage or cab not provided with a number or with lamps fixed up, lighted and numbered, as hereinbefore required, or not furnished with proper and suitable harness and horses, or whenever the same shall be improperly obstructing the way or street, or whenever the horses attached thereto are unruly, or whenever the driver or person having charge of any such hackney coach, carriage or cab is intoxicated or in any manner misbehaves himself.

SEC. 2.—If any person having charge of such hackney coach, carriage or cab shall refuse or neglect to obey any such order of the said person or officer, he or they shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of $5, to be recovered from the owner or driver of such hackney coach, carriage or cab, severally and respectively.

SEC. 3.—It shall be the duty of said person or officer to see that all the laws regulating hackney coaches, carriages and cabs are in every respect complied with; and it is particularly enjoined upon the said person or officer that he report all offenders to the Mayor's first marshal.

The said person or officer, under the direction of the Mayor, or other person designated by him, shall determine the number of coaches and carriages for any particular stand, and also the proper boundaries and limits of every stand.

SEC. 4.—All ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting or inconsistent with any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5.—This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, February 24, 1876.

Received from his Honor the Mayor, March 2, 1876, with his objections thereto.

In Board of Aldermen, March 16, 1876, taken up and considered, as provided in section 13 chapter 335, Laws of 1873, and adopted, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

Under this ordinance Captain Leary, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, is acting, and he has six inspectors, officers detailed for the purpose of seeing that all other sections of the law shall be complied with. Let us see what they are. The six men are bound to inspect the vehicle of every applicant for a license, to ascertain whether it is properly fitted up and strongly built, &c. Once the license is granted the coach may stand while waiting for employment at any of the public stands which are, according to Article V. of the ordinance, at the following places:—

Stand No. 1—South ferry, foot of Whitehall street, along the park.
Stand No. 2—Broadway, around Bowling Green.
Stand No. 3—In Barclay street, west of Washington street.
Stand No. 4—Murray street, between Washington and West streets.
Stand No. 5—In Broad street, from Stock Exchange to Beaver street, one line in centre of street.
Stand No. 6—At Fulton ferry, along the market side, south and east.
Stand No. 7—Broadway, from north side of Beekman street, around in Chambers street, to west side of new Court House, park side.
Stand No. 8—In Canal, west of Washington street.
Stand No. 9—In Chatham square.
Stand No. 10—South and west side of Union square.
Stand No. 11—South and west side of Madison square.
Stand No. 12—The vacant squares, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets.
Stand No. 13—On Fourth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, each side of the cut to the tunnel.
Stand No. 14—At the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, on the squares, Forty-third to Forty-seventh street.
Stand No. 15—On north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-second street, from Fifth avenue to Sixth avenue.
Stand No. 16—On Fifty-ninth street, at Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues.
Stand No. 17—At all ferries, at such place as the Mayor and Aldermen may designate, and not heretofore designated.
Stand No. 18—At all passenger steamboat landings, fifteen minutes before the usual time of arrival of such passenger steamboat.
Stand No. 19—At all theatres and other places of public amusement, fifteen minutes before the conclusion of the performance.
Stand No. 20—At all railroad depots five minutes previous to the arrival of all passenger trains.

SEC. 2.—The Mayor of the city of New York, with the advice and consent of the Alderman of each district, may, from time to time, designate additional places in each district as he shall deem proper, at which hackney coaches and cabs may stand while waiting for employment.

SEC. 3.—The owner or driver of any hackney coach or cab which shall stand waiting for employment at any other place than as herein provided shall be liable to a fine of $5, to be imposed by the Mayor or his First Marshal, and to be sued for and recovered by the Attorney to the Corporation for the use of the city.

INSPECTORS' DUTIES.

It is the duty of the six inspectors to visit daily the stands to detect any violation of the ordinance, either on the part of the proprietor or the driver, who, by the way, must likewise take out a license, for which he has to pay $1. If the coach be out of repair, dirty or unsound, or the horses in bad condition, the inspector is supposed to order it off the stand and report to his superior. But it is claimed by the officials at the Twenty-sixth precinct that these duties are far too arduous for the small number of inspectors, who could not visit all these places in the day by any possibility. True, police officers detailed for special service at many of the points named have a sort of control over the hacks, but the men cannot do much toward regulating the majority of the vehicles on their posts. There is no surveillance kept over the drivers' dealings with strangers, who are nearly always the Jehus' victims, and few even of our citizens are aware of the existence of the Superintendent of Hacks and his six overworked assistants. Drivers pick up passengers and charge just what they please without the slightest fear of detection, knowing full well that the victim, to avoid bother or through ignorance of the rates, will not push inquiry for redress. In short, there are no inspectors to check extortion, and so it flourishes. There should be something like the system in vogue in Paris. "In that city inspectors are at each of the stands," said Colonel Pratt, of the Mayor's Marshal's office, to a HERALD reporter, "and he books the name of the passenger, his destination, the fare, number of the hack and the time occupied in the journey, so that imposition is impossible."

ANOTHER NEED.

When a sick person is removed to Bellevue Hospital in a coach there is no officer whose duty it is to see that the vehicle be disinfected, so that disease may be communicated or distributed by laxity in this direction. In the opinion of the best-intentioned hack-owners themselves the number of inspectors should be largely increased for this reason, if for none other, for anybody can obtain a coach for the removal of a sick friend without trouble.

CABS AND COACHES.

Yesterday a HERALD reporter conversed with some of the poor hack owners, who are the vast majority of the trade, and learned from them what seems to be the secret of the present wretched system. "You see, sir," said one of the men, "it would be useless for us poor men to be in the business under the present laws, which give the special license holders such privileges, if the fares were reduced to half their present rates. We each own the coach we drive, and it costs us a good bit of money to start in the business. We must, therefore, earn a day's wages, which we wouldn't do if we didn't take in $6 or $7 a day. Some wealthy corporation or person having many conveyances might be able to put them on the stands and run them for much lower fares than we do, being content with small profits on each cab. The aggregate profits of the whole property would be large enough to pay the owner well. We have all we own under us when we are on the box, and a horse and cab can only make a certain number of trips daily." He went on to tell how expensive the coaches were, much in the same figures as those published on Saturday in the HERALD. It was the old story—"Carriages and pairs are very dear." But it is not carriages and pairs that the public want, so far as can be learned, nor silk and satin trimmings. It is comfortable, cosey vehicles, such as are used in London, that are wanted. The outcry about valuable and superbly appointed coaches is not worth a great deal of credit, when it is plain to any person who visits the stands that the second hand and poorer kind are far the most numerous. The demand of the people is for substantial, not sumptuous hacks, that can be run more cheaply than those now in use.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I am well aware that the New York Transfer Company probably understand their own business and interests better than an outsider. The general interest which the subject excites is the only excuse for the following suggestions:—Let the company choose a limited number, say twenty-five or fifty, of their cabs for this experiment. Let the charge be at the rate of 15 cents for ten blocks, but no fare to be less than 25 cents. Let them give the driver $10 worth of tickets, for which he will receive pay from the passengers, and which the passengers will deposit in boxes similar to those used in stages. Let them pay the driver a fixed percentage of his receipts, and both he and the company will earn more each and every day than they do at present. The cabs which stand near Union square waiting for some one to pay them $1 50 or more would be kept busy all day in short trips if, by paying 25 cents, passengers could be carried exactly where they wished to go. Even for long distances this is equivalent to the company's present club rates. The claim that 30 cents per mile is not sufficient does not meet the point, for the great increase in business would be from short fares, say five to fifteen blocks, where the rate would vary from $1 to 33 cents per mile, according to the length of trip. Under the present dispensation I have offered 50 cents to be taken from the Everett House to Stuyvesant square and it was refused. READER AND RIDER.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A HUSBAND POISONED BY AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE—SHE MARRIES HER ACCOMPLICE AND IS DENOUNCED BY HIM—DETAILS OF THE CRIME AND THE DISCOVERY.

FLATBROOKVILLE, Sussex county, N. J., April 8, 1876.

Considerable excitement has been raised among the inhabitants of Stillwater township, this county, over the arrest of Mrs. Enos Mann, charged by her husband with having poisoned to death a former husband—a farmer, named John Savercool—ten years ago in Stillwater. The particulars of the case, so far as known at present, are as follows:—

STORY OF THE MURDER.

Savercool was a well to do farmer, and his wife was some years younger than he. Enos Mann was working for him at the time, and there was considerable talk among the neighboring farmers' families in relation to him and Mrs. Savercool. They were much together, and frequently went off on long carriage rides. The farmer, it seems, did not look upon the conduct of his wife as in any way compromising his or her character, and pooh-poohed the talk of his friends. In harvest time, 1866, while Savercool and his hired man were reaping in a field not far from the house, Mrs. Savercool surprised her husband one day by bringing their dinner out to them in the field, it not being a usual thing. Not long after Savercool had eaten his dinner he was attacked with sickness, pains in the stomach and vomiting. Enos Mann assisted him to the house, where he soon fell into spasms. He suffered terribly until about nine o'clock at night, when he died.

SUSPICION

at once arose, and was openly expressed, that the farmer's death was not the result of natural causes, and some boldly charged his wife and the hired man with having made away with him. Notwithstanding the general belief that murder had been committed, no one took the responsibility of demanding an investigation, and in a few weeks the excitement over the matter died out. The widow came into possession of her husband's property, and a few months afterward was married to Enos Mann. This revived at once the charge that had been made at the time of the late farmer's decease, but again the matter blew over without an investigation, and the farmer and all the suspicious incidents connected with his death were almost entirely forgotten, when they were so unexpectedly brought, for the third time, into notice by

THE CONFESSION

or statement of Mann. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Mann, it appears, turned out to be a miserable one, and of late the former has subjected his wife to extremely brutal treatment, which, a few weeks since, led her to swear out a warrant for his arrest on a charge of deadly assault. Mann was lodged in jail, and it is supposed that he has revealed the alleged guilt of his wife in a spirit of revenge. He declares that she had been anxious for some time to be rid of "old Savercool," and had said to Mann that if her husband was out of the way they would get married. She thought of several plans by which he might be despatched, but dread of discovery detained the execution of any. At last she concluded to

POISON HER HUSBAND,

and to prevent detection through the fact that she had been known to purchase poison in the neighborhood or county, she resolved to go away and buy it. Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa., was selected as a safe place to procure the drug, and thither Mann took her on one of her drives. She purchased the poison she desired under pretence of wanting it to kill rats, and returned home to complete her plans. She put a quantity of the drug in her husband's lunch, and carried it to him as stated, and the result was the consummation of her wishes.

THE ARREST.

Upon the strength of these statements Mrs. Mann has been arrested and placed in Newton Jail. She denies *in toto* Mann's declarations, and says he wants to get rid of her, having spent all her money, and hopes to swear away her life. The opinion of the community is that both are guilty of planning the old man's murder, and some think that the woman was urged to it by her present husband. A full investigation is to be made and all uncertainty set at rest.

GLENDENNING'S LEGACY.

The adherents of the Rev. John S. Glendenning during the troubles in the church of scandal, Jersey City, headed by ex-elder Dunn, Messrs. Brown and Dean, have presented claims, amounting to $1,000, against the church, for moneys loaned by them to Glendenning during and after his trial. The trustees positively refuse to entertain these claims, chiefly on the ground that the money was loaned at a time when Glendenning had defied the Presbytery and usurped the pulpit. One of the trustees declared yesterday that the presentation of these claims is sheer audacity on the part of men who assumed the risk of supporting Glendenning pecuniarily and otherwise even after sentence was passed upon him. Moreover, the church as now organized cannot, it is asserted, be held liable for the claims of individuals under the old organization, especially as the debts were not contracted by the authority of the trustees. Glendenning's adherents have nearly all withdrawn from the church, and a most respectable congregation now worships there under the title of the Westminster Presbyterian church. The rumor that Glendenning is about to be admitted to the New Jersey Bar is without foundation. He will settle permanently in the West.

CHARITABLY INCLINED, BUT BOGUS.

Stephen McKenzie, a clerk in Stiner's tea store, corner of the Bowery and Fifth street, stated at the Fourth precinct station house, on Saturday afternoon, that an unknown man had presented himself at the aforesaid store on Saturday morning and purchased $27 20 worth of teas and sugar, on account of the Sisters' Hospital, in Fifth street. The swindler then went to the hospital, and represented himself to be Captain Merritt, of the United States Navy, who was trying to sell the tea and sugar for the benefit of a poor family, and disposed of his stock for $20. The "captain" has not yet been arrested.

JERSEY'S MAYORALTY MUDDLE.

The Young Democracy of Jersey City have nominated Mayor Traphagen in opposition to the candidate of the Franklin Hall Convention. The flagrant corruption in the latter has aroused a bitter feeling throughout the city that threatens defeat to the democracy. Several German meetings were held on Saturday night and yesterday afternoon, and it was resolved that if Mayor Traphagen decline the nomination tendered him the republican candidate, Mr. Seidler, is to be supported. In the opinion of prominent lawyers the present Mayor will hold over till December under the Carscallen bill, which is certain to become a law.

THE SPIRITS.

How They Conducted Themselves Last Night.

UNGENTLEMANLY WILLY'S ANTICS

An Uproar at a Rope-Tying Seance.

The spirits had a hard time of it in this city last night. They were summoned to no less than three different *séances*, therefore it was no wonder that confusion reigned in the spirit world. It was evident the "elements" were not propitious, for none of the promised manifestations were successfully made, neither did the spirits condescend to answer the demands made upon them. But, if the mediums were to be believed, it was no fault of theirs that their auditors were disappointed. In fact, the spirit of humbug reigned supreme, and charlatanism received a decided check. Reports of the proceedings at the several exhibitions, or "*séances*," are herewith given.

ANNA EVA FAY'S SEANCE.

A party, numbering about twenty, assembled in the front parlor of No. 19 West Twenty-fourth street last night, to witness a *séance*, with Mrs. Anna Eva Fay as medium. Of this party not more than eight were paying customers, notwithstanding that the portly gentleman at the door dallied with quite a formidable handful of tickets. The faces of the remaining members of the party were quite familiar, and may be seen at all the *séances* of this wonderful medium. Among the novel sights was a young gentleman who had come within the influence of spirits before he entered the charmed precincts of No. 19. When Mr. Fay requested the centre of the room to be cleared, the young gentleman, decidedly materialized, lay prone on the sofa, deep in a trance of spirits distilled. Some of the uninitiated supposed, for the moment, that the "influence" was on him, and so it was.

The manifestations of Mrs. Fay, which were given in the gaslight, were of the most ordinary character. The usual tricks of binding the medium hand and foot, having her ring bells, put a bucket on her head, and finally cut her fetters, were gone through with to the seeming satisfaction of all present. These tricks have, for the last four years, been performed in Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London, by Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke, who claim physical dexterity as the means by which they are enabled to perform what is seemingly impossible.

IN THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.

Last evening, in the above theatre, there was advertised to be given a grand spiritual demonstration, and when the HERALD reporter reached there at eight o'clock the house was found to be filled with an audience in every respect complimentary to the mediums. The orchestra chairs were filled by some of our best citizens and their wives; the gallery was crowded, but it was soon evident there were a number of sceptics of the rougher sort in this part of the house, who would lose no opportunity to give voice to their unbelief. At eight o'clock the curtain rose; at the back of the stage was discovered the traditional Davenport cabinet, and at the right hand a piano. The medium, Mr. Edward Livingston, a young man of about thirty years of age, was introduced to the audience by a person who describes himself as "Professor H. M. Wayland, the renowned lecturer." "We are here," said the Professor in a grandiloquent way, "to give you some spiritual manifestations, and I now take pleasure in introducing to you the greatest physical medium in America." Mr. Livingston stepped into the cabinet, which had not been examined in any way by the audience, and "Professor" Wayland walked to the front again and commenced a rapid address, in the course of which he said they did not claim that the great manifestations were caused by disembodied spirits, neither did they deny it; he asked good conduct on the part of the audience and no noise, otherwise the conditions would be interrupted and the mediums could not perform their demonstrations. At this time their were cries of "Go on with the show!" The curtain was drawn from the front of the cabinet and the apparently unconscious medium was seen seated, bound with cords around his knees, and his hands tied to the rounds of the chair. "That's a fraud!" cried a voice from the gallery; and at this the Professor—who proved himself the worst possible man to face an audience—lost his temper completely, and lectured the people as if they were children. When order was restored a person was called for from the audience to examine the medium, and a Dr. Parnell was chosen. He went on the stage, made the examination, and reported that he was securely tied, and as far as he (the Doctor) could judge there were no traps nor tricks in the cabinet.

The usual juggleries, so familiar to persons who have ever seen the Davenports, were then performed. A guitar was placed behind the curtain and a few dismal chords were struck on the strings, bells were rung and then thrown out on the stage. During these tricks, however, the Professor seemed to arouse the suspicion of the audience by touching the top of the cabinet and standing with the right leg advanced, in a constrained position, as if touching a spring of some kind. A person in the gallery made invidious remarks regarding Dr. Parnell, and the friend who had proposed him stood up and denounced the interrupter as "a fool and vagabond." At this juncture it looked as if the meeting would break up in confusion, but it was reserved for the vulgar and intemperate Professor himself to effect this object later.

Mme. Young was then announced to play on the piano and to lift it by spirit influence, and Mr. Livingston was released. The lady was well received, but, some noise occurring in the gallery, she said if it did not cease she would leave the theatre. The piano rocked as she played and

MOVED ABOUT WITH SEVEN MEN UPON IT,

but the really clever thing performed by her was lifting the instrument while she held an egg in the palm of her hand without breaking the egg. Some low fellow in the gallery then made an uncomplimentary remark about the lady, and Professor Wayland, in an excited manner, came to the front of the stage shouting, "You are a dirty loafer. We will give no more of this entertainment to-night." The curtain was rung down, and the audience thus curtly dismissed with but half the programme finished, the water test, flower test and mysterious slate writing advertised not having been given at all.

MRS. STODDARD AND HER SON.

The San Francisco Minstrels' Opera House was, last evening, invaded by a brace of mediums, who, in common with more of their stamp, must have enjoyed a hearty chuckle at the easy manner in which a good natured American audience can be entrapped and humbugged. The handsome little theatre on Broadway was well filled by a number of respectable persons who, for want of better occupation, went to witness the performances of a Mrs. R. K. Stoddard and her son, who rejoices in the name of De Witt C. Hough—by occupation materializing and mental mediums. They promised all sorts of wonderful things in their programme, but it was clear from the beginning that the spirits were out of joint or had not received their day's allowance. At all events, they were in bad trim, and while the spectators were at times amused by the true inwardness of the dissatisfied goblins, they felt pretty thoroughly convinced before long that they had been handsomely "sold," so to speak, an event which of course formed about the most entertaining feature of the evening. Mrs. Stoddard, as in duty bound, was dressed in black, and her unassuming offspring was conspicuous by a blue necktie. The former was persuasive in her tone and doubtless used to coaxing ghosts, while the young gentleman was mild, obedient and had cultivated the indispensable art of keeping what is known among the mediums as "a straight face." A committee was appointed to go on the stage, and if possible catch the spirit by the hind legs, but they might as well have been at Fort Sill. True, they were worthy citizens, some handsome, and doubtless had the best intentions, but it was apparent that they were lacking in energy, for the ghoals got away every time. Curiosity had, of course, something to do with their appearance, and their début in some cases created a great deal of merriment. Master Hough was shut up in a cabinet, and performed some of the exploded Davenport tricks, his mamma meanwhile, by way of incidental music, recounting his wonderful familiarity with the spirits. Some of the startling events set forth on the bill did not come off, because, as Mrs. Stoddard observed with complacency, "The chemical influences of the atmospheric pressure were not susceptible of realistic changes, and the conditions, therefore, were not as they ought to be." One unfortunate member of the committee was "impeached," and he was compelled to step down and out. Subsequently a number of ladies took seats on the stage, most of them of a decidedly spiritualistic temperament, and Master Hough undertook, in obedience to mental requests or thought of by the audience, to procure or touch any article that might be required of him without a word of direction. In this he miserably failed; for in response to an inquiry whether Mayor Wickham was to be our next Vice President he laid his hand on one of the scenes, amid great laughter. The audience departed not much wiser as to the spirit world than when they entered the hall.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
China	April 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
City of Richmond	April 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Canada	April 13	London	69 Broadway
Suevia	April 13	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Rotterdam	April 13	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Germanic	April 15	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Helvetia	April 15	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Oder	April 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Victoria	April 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	April 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Amerique	April 18	Havre	55 Broadway
Bothnia	April 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
City of Brooklyn	April 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway
State of Pennsylva.	April 20	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Gellert	April 20	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Celtic	April 22	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Bolivia	April 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
England	April 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Main	April 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Nevada	April 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway
St. Laurent	April 25	Havre	55 Broadway
Abyssinia	April 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
P Caland	April 27	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Pommerania	April 27	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Montreal	April 29	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Adriatic	April 29	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Italy	April 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Alsatia	April 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Weser	April 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Gothe	May 4	Hamburg	61 Broadway

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS IN THE COASTING SERVICE—Captains or officers of vessels on any of our coasts who observe the displacement or removal of any of the sea buoys are requested to communicate the fact to the HERALD, in order that the matter may be publicly brought to the attention of the proper authorities. A letter addressed to the HERALD, giving the number and position of the buoy and the extent of the displacement, is all that is necessary.

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS ENTERING THE PORT OF NEW YORK AT NIGHT.—The NEW YORK HERALD has adopted a distinguishing Coston night signal for use on board the HERALD steam yacht, showing while burning the colors red, green, red, changing from one to the other in succession, and can be seen several miles distant. Captains of vessels, upon seeing this signal, will oblige us by preparing any marine news they may have for the Ship News Department of the HERALD.

Persons desirous of communicating with vessels arriving at New York can do so by addressing to such vessels, care of HERALD news yacht, pier No. 1 East River, New York. Letters received from all parts of the world and promptly delivered. Duplicates are required.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	5 29	Gov. Island....morn	9 16
Sun sets	6 34	Sandy Hook...morn	8 31
Moon rises......eve	8 51	Hell Gate......morn	11 01

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 9, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Somerset (Br), Western, Bristol, March 28, with mdse and passengers to W D Morgan; April 2d lat 40 45, lon 69 15, spoke ship Otago (Br), from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Steamer Olympia (Br), Young, Almeria Feb 9, Genoa 18th, Leghorn 22d, Naples 29th, Messina March 6, Palermo 13th, Valencia 18th, Gibraltar 21st and Cadiz 23d, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds and heavy seas during the entire passage. March 25, lat 37, lon 17, spoke ship River Clyde, of Glasgow, steering south.

Steamer Sam Weller (Br), Murray, Catania March 5, Messina 7th, Palermo 10th, Valencia 16th and Gibraltar 19th, with fruit to Phelps Bros.

Steamer Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Algoma (of Halifax, N S), Curry, Liverpool, 64 days in ballast to J F Whitney & Co, is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark John J Marsh (of Haverhill), Ficket, Cardenas, 12 days, with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co; vessel to John Zittlosen.

Schr Hattie E King (of Calais), Crowley, Caibarien 10 days, with melado to order; vessel to Gorham Boardman was 7 days north of Hatteras with strong northerly winds; split sails.

Schr Marcus Edwards, Church, Jacksonville 10 days, with lumber to master.
Schr Rebecca Knight, Leek, Virginia.
Schr Addie Schaeffer, Deacon, Virginia.
Schr J J Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr D S Miller, Grull, Virginia.
Schr Charlie Banks, Munson, Virginia.
Schr Virginia, Dryden, Virginia.
Schr Etta E Sylvester, Hopkins, Virginia.
Schr Emma F Lewis, Higgins, Virginia.
Schr G T Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia for Fairhaven.
Schr A C Lyons, Jeffrey, Baltimore.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer Franconia, Bragg, Portland for New York.
Steamer City of Fitchburg, Springer, New Bedford for New York.
Steamer Electra, Young, Providence for New York.
Steamer Tillie, Ewing, New London and Norwich for New York.
Schr Ira Laffrinier, Coleman, Providence for New York.
Schr Elias Ross, Lewis, Providence for New York.
Schr J K Mundell, Beckwith, New London for New York.
Schr Winslow Morse, Oliver, Bath for New York.
Schr Sarah B Smith, Griffiin, Eastport for New York.
Schr Doctor Wm R Powers, Saunders, Norwalk for New York.
Schr J Anderson, Anderson, Norwalk for New York.
Schr Marian, Smith, Clinton for New York.
Schr Linda Babcock, Babcock, Allyn's Point for New York.
Schr James K Polk, Buckley, Southport for New York.
Schr Katie J Hoyt, Henry, Providence for New York.
Schr Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Boothbay for New York.
Schr Chase, Ingraham, Providence for New York.
Schr Modesty, Nickerson, Vineyard Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Marshall O Wells, Kelsey, Portland for New York.
Schr Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford for New York.
Schr Samuel P Godwin, Williams, Stamford for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Etta E Sylvester, Hopkins, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Mahaska, Blake, New York for Boston.
Schr Emma L Lewis, Lewis, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Seth M Todd, Todd, New York for Boston.
Schr Geo A Pierce, Kelly, New York for Salem.
Wind at sunset, NW; midnight, WNW.
Barometer at sunset, 30.10; 10 PM, 30.12.

BELOW.

Bark G P Lawrence (Ital), Pollio, from Messina Feb 2, to Lawrence, Giles & Co.
Schr Heather (Br), McIsaac, from Cardenas.
Schr Saarbruck, Clark, from Sagua March 27, to Chase, Talbot & Co.
[All the above received pilots April 8, off Cape May, from pilot boat Thos D Harrison, No 3.]
Schr Henry Nowell, Burgess, from Mobile March 23.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

SCHR NARRAGANSETT (3-masted), from Philadelphia for Allyn's Point, Ct, went ashore on Saturday three miles up the River Thames, Ct, but came off undamaged.

SCHR C H EATON, from Satilla for Calais, at Vineyard Haven April 7, lost anchor, boat, outer jib, flysail and foregaff.

SCHR J W WOODRUFF, from Salem for Wilmington, at Vineyard Haven 7th, lost foretopmast and split foresail.

SCHR MARY A HOLT, with coffee and Peruvian bark, from Maracaibo via Key West for New York (before reported over due), arrived at St George's, Bermuda, March 31, leaking badly. She was within 130 miles of New York and was driven back by heavy gales.

FERRYBOAT MARYLAND, ashore at Vineyard Haven, will have to be dug out, and it will take a few days to get her off. She is but little damaged. The cause of going ashore was the want of proper fastenings.

MISSING VESSEL—Fears are entertained for the safety of schr Mary Odell, Capt Hardy, as she is supposed to have been lost night of 4th inst, on the Graves of Cape Cod.

EDGARTOWN, April 6—Schr J C Crafts, before reported, with cargo of lime on fire, is considered out of danger, and her hatches will be taken off to-morrow.

GLOUCESTER, April 7—Schr John Dove, from Georges Friday morning, was run into by schr Rebecca Bartlett, bound out. The Dove was damaged to the amount of $300. Both vessels are owned by Messrs Smith & Oakes.

Schr Bellerophon, for the Banks, took the gale on Cashes, and received so much damage that she was obliged to return to port.

HALIFAX, NS, April 9—The steamer Beta, from St Thomas and Bermuda, which arrived here to-night, having brought the crew of the ship J V Troop, of St John, NB, previously reported wrecked.

PORTLAND, April 8—Capt Johnson, of the lighthouse steamer Iris, arrived here yesterday from a cruise, and reported a wreck at York. He left Old York yesterday morning, where he heard that some time Wednesday the wreck of a vessel was washed ashore about three miles SW of that place. It was a spruce bottom and hardwood top, indicating an Eastern built vessel. There was nothing to the wreck to identify it.

PROVIDENCE, RI, April 9—Two tugs and a dredge left Newport to-day, to assist in getting off the steamer Maryland, ashore at Vineyard Haven.

LAUNCHED—A small steamer of 75 tons, built for the Boothbay Porgie Company, was launched from the yard of Messrs Merrill Bros, East Deering, Me, April 7. She was towed to the wharf of the Portland company for her machinery. The same parties are building other similar boats.

WHALEMEN.

Arrived at New Bedford April 7, bark Europa, McKenzie, North Pacific Ocean, Honolulu Nov 22, with 1600 bbls wh oil. Sent home on the voyage 50 bbls sp, 2650 do wh oil and 26000 lbs whalebone and 1700 lbs ivory. Passed Cape Horn Jan 25, and had a very rugged passage, with loss of waist boat.

Arrived at St Helena Feb 27, barks Kathleen, Howland, of NB; March 5, Sarah, Foster, do; 9th, Marcella, Sturges, do; 11th, John Dawson, Babcock, do.

A letter from Capt Thomas, of bark Merlin, of New Bedford, reports her at Pernambuco March 16, with 1500 bbls sp oil all told. Would cruise in North Atlantic Ocean, and be at home last of June. The report of arriving in distress was incorrect.

SPOKEN.

Ship St Nicholas, Tobey, from New York for San Francisco, Feb 18, lat 1 23 N, lon 28 10 W.
Ship Lydia Skolfield, Forsaith, from Lobos for United Kingdom, Dec 21, lat 29 S, lon 87 W.
Ship Universe (Br), Jones, from Amsterdam for Galveston, March 23, lat 49 30, lon 9 27.
Bark Etta Stewart (Br), Henry, from Liverpool for Sandy Hook, March 22, lat 51, lon 9.
Bark Ardentinny (Br), from Hong Kong for New York, March 1, lat 34 S, lon 22 E.
Bark Princess Alice (Br), from Lisbon for Savannah, Feb 29, lat 21 49, lon 46 46.
Bark Nellie T Guest, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, April 3, lat 46 52, lon "37 46."
Brig Ella (Br), Lockhart, from Havre for Cardenas, March 24, lat 48 30, lon 7.
Schr R J Carleton, Hogdon, from Liverpool for Havana, March 7, lat "9" N, lon 30.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS

Merchants, shipping agents and shipmasters are informed that by telegraphing to the HERALD London Bureau, addressing "Bennett, No 46 Fleet street, London," or to the Paris office, addressing "Bennett, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris," the arrivals at and departures from European and Eastern ports of American and all foreign vessels trading with the United States, the same will be cabled to this country free of charge.

Captains arriving at and sailing from French and Mediterranean ports will find the Paris office the more economical and expeditious for telegraphing news.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

ANTWERP, April 7—Sailed, Rosetta Padre (Ital), Baltimore.

Arrived 8th, ships Nautilus (Br), Burke, Philadelphia; barks Otteren (Nor), Tirgesen, New Orleans; Ergo (Aust), Gladrossich, do; brig Vullure (Nor), Ellertsen, Wilmington, NC.

BREMEN, April 7—Sailed, barks Johann (Ger), Haverkamp, Baltimore; Sunny Region (Br), Konny, North America; Aphrodite (Br), Bass, do; Johanna, for Quebec.

Sailed 8th, barks Johanne Marie (Ger), Gustavus, New York; Marie (Ger), Weyhousen, do.

CADIZ, April 9—Sailed previously, schr Yellow Pine, French, Boston (before reported sailed prior to March 28 for New York).

HELVOET, April 7—Sailed, bark S J Bogart (Br), Reynolds, Philadelphia; brig Medea (Nor), Abrahamsen, Boston.

Sailed 8th, bark Atlas (Nor), Moller, New York; J P Juhl (Ger), do.

LONDON—Arrived at Gravesend April 8, barks Prim (Nor), Faag, New York; Oskar (Nor), Johannesen, Bull River, SC.

MALAGA, April 8—Arrived, brig Jennie A Cheney, Perry, New York.

PLYMOUTH, April 9—Arrived, steamer Wieland (Ger), Hebich, New York for Hamburg (and proceeded).

QUEENSTOWN, April 9—Arrived, schr Charlie Morton, Pike, Fernandina.

Arrived 10th, 4:30 AM, steamer City of Chester (Br), Leitch, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

TEXEL, April 8—Sailed, ship Lydia (Br), Perry, America.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BERMUDA, March 31—Arrived schr Mary A Holt, Grant, Maracaibo via Key West for New York (see Miscellany).

HALIFAX, April 9—Arrived, steamer Beta (Br), from St Thomas and Bermuda.

RIO GRANDE, Feb 16—Arrived, brig Cito (Dan), Jensen, Richmond, Va.

ST HELENA, Feb 24—Arrived, barks Susan A Blaisdell, Sawyer, Cheribon for Falmouth; 27th, Charmian (Br), Fillan, Manila for New York; March 6, Ceylon (Br), Reynolds, Cebu via Algoa Bay for do.

[PER STEAMER GERMANIC.]

ABERDEEN, March 26—Arrived, Aster, Knudsen, New York.

ANTWERP, March 25—Sailed, William, Harding, Hampton Roads; 27th, Aldebaran, Cole, Cardiff; 28th, Mary S Gibson, Sloan, America.

Sailed from Flushing Roads March 25, Hecla, Gould, and Jeanie, Garey, America.

ALGIERS, March 17—Arrived, Rhondda (s), Allan, Malta (and sailed 21st for New York).

BEACHY HEAD, March 27—Off, Florida, Curtis, Astoria for Hull.

BREMERHAVEN, March 25—Arrived, America (s), DeLimon, New York.

Sailed 25th, Europa, Brinkmann, New York (and passed Prawle Point 28th); John Bunyan, Scovill, North America (and passed Prawle Point 29th); Texas, Siedorf, and Tuisko, Von Thulen, do; Mandal, Eriksen, Tybee; La Bella, Skaie, Wilmington, NC; J C Williams, Vaughan, North America; Sif, Isaacksen, and John E Chase, Davis, do; Midas, Howard, do; Montreal, Coalfleet, Sandy Hook; 26th, Derby, Hunnekin, Baltimore; 27th, Nevada, Kruger, New York; Arracan, Rossini, do.

CORK, March 27—Arrived, Anita Owen, Pettingill, Portland; Emma F Secor, Moore, Philadelphia; Enrico Merrello, Burrows, do.

CARDIFF, March 22—Arrived, Henry L Gregg, Dyer, Liverpool to load for Padang; 27th, Louisa, Rees, Darien; Albula, Purdy, Liverpool.

Cleared 27th, King Cedric (not as before), Table Bay.

CADIZ, March 21—Arrived, Yellow Pine, French, Gibraltar; 22d, Olympia (s), Young, do (and sailed same day for New York).

Sailed 20th, Ocean Wave, Hocken, New York.

CARTHAGENA, March 20—Sailed, Borelia, Cook, Quebec.

CALCUTTA, Feb 28—Sailed, India, Moran, Mauritius.

DEAL, March 28—Arrived, Wooloomooloo, May, New Orleans for Havre.

Sailed 28th, Stella Gazzolo, Massa, Hull.

Anchored 29th, Roycroft, Purdy, Hamburg for St John, NB; Patent, Morgensen, London for Baltimore.

DOVER—Off South Sand Head 27th, Texas, Bremen for New York.

DUNDALK, March 28—Arrived, Angelica, De Martino, Baltimore.

DUBLIN, March 25—Arrived, Carmella, Vercerina, New York; 26th, Fannie Skolfield, Hunter, Pabellon de Pica; 27th, Probo, De Martino, and Prosperino Pelazzo, Drago, New York.

Sailed 27th, Alsvid, Sivertsen, New York.

Arrived at Kingstown 29th, Cape Sable, Page, San Francisco.

DELFTSHAVEN, March 27—Cleared, Arend, Fyn, Halifax.

FALMOUTH, March 29—Sailed, Lizzie Fennell, Robinson, Antwerp.

Passed the Lizard 27th, Germania, from Bremen for Philadelphia.

FLEETWOOD, March 27—Sailed, Embla, McKenzie, Sandy Hook.

GRANGEMOUTH, March 26—Arrived, Norma, Bornecker, Darien.

Sailed 27th, Cameo, Hutton, Quebec.

GREENOCK, March 27—Arrived, Sarah, Ingersoll, Java.

Sailed 27th, Industrie, Schiaffino, New York; 29th, Chippewa, Milne, Quebec; Abeona, Grossart, and Gleniffer, Cumming, Montreal.

GIBRALTAR, March 20—Cleared, Acadian, Terrio, St Thomas.

HULL, March 27—Arrived, Toronto, Carroll, Jamaica (and at Goole 28th).

Sailed 27th, Wildwood, Berryman, Boston (and passed Grimsby 28th); Macedon, Taylor, Quebec.

HAMBURG—Sailed from Cuxhaven March 25, Geo Green, Wilcox, Enderberry Island; Lorenz Hansen, Dilwitz, San Francisco; Freidig, Anderson, Philadelphia; Jornbuen, Svendsen, New York; Bruno, Harting, St Johns; Goodell, Crockett, Manila; 26th, Roycraft, Purdy, St John, NB.

HAVRE, March 26—Sailed, Gerda, Olsen, and Nymphen, Haagensen, New York.

IPSWICH, March 27—Sailed, Minin Cichero, Cardiglia, Philadelphia; 28th, Qvos, Olsen, do.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—Arrived, Norina, McLean, Prince Edward's Island; Royal Dane, Cooper, Mobile; Parthia (s), McKay, New York; 27th, Tyrien (s), Montgomery, Glasgow for St John, NB; Rowena, Watson, Pensacola; 29th, Ponce (s), Portuondo, Philadelphia.

Sailed 25th, Ericsson, Rogers, New York; Stamboul, Cann, Sandy Hook; J B Newcomb, Newcomb, St John, NB (all three off bar lightship 27th); 28th, Marathon (s), Garrett, Boston; Seaforth, Woodward, San Francisco; Eliza S Milligan, Mitchell, Sandy Hook (and was off bar lightship same day); Albion, Kelly, St Pierre Miq and Halifax; Guiona, Smith, Halifax (and was off bar lightship); 29th, Idaho (s), Beddoe, New York.

Cld 27th, Mary E Russell, Nickels, Batavia, &c; Stonewall Jackson, Arbecan, Sandy Hook.

Off Bar Lightship 24th, Albina, Liverpool for New York; Apollo, do for St John, NB; 25th, Mistletoe, do for Sandy Hook; Highland Light, do for do; Mereus, do for San Francisco; Forsete, do for St Marys; 26th, Josephine, do for Halifax; Gustav & Oscar, do for New York.

Off the Skerries 23d, W R Grace, Liverpool for New York; 24th, Chas H Marshall, do for do.

Off Northwest Lightship 25th, Caledonia, Liverpool for Bangor.

Off Blackwater Lightship 23d, Bohemia, Liverpool for San Francisco.

LONDON, March 27—Cleared, Tri Sina, Pauer, Philadelphia; 28th, Nina Sheldon, Sheldon, do; John Bull, Emerson, Montreal; Progress, Bull, Quebec; Ellen Munroe, Norcross, San Francisco; 29th, Hervatska, Shrauty, Philadelphia.

Entered out 27th, St Lawrence, (s), Hyde, Quebec; 29th, Princess Royal, Anderson, Vancouver's Island.

Sailed from Gravesend 27th, Peabody, Bull River (and passed Deal 29th); 28th Sir Robert Peel, Larabee, New York; Hermanas, for Bull River; N C Kjerkegaard, for Savannah; Flora, Jorgensen, Quebec.

LANCASTER, March 27—Sailed, Esras, Pedersen, Sandy Hook.

LEITH, March 27—Arrived, Canessa Madre, Roccalagiata, Baltimore.

MARYPORT, March 27—Arrived, W W Harvey, Peters, Philadelphia.

MAASSLUIS, March 27—Sailed, Emerald, Peterson, Miramichi.

MALTA, March 21—Sailed, American Eagle, McMahon, Palermo.

MALAGA, March 22—Sailed, Maggie, Paysant, Boston.

NEWCASTLE, March 27—Cleared, Queen of England (of Shields), Quebec.

NEW ROSS, March 27—Sailed, Fornjot, Svendsen, Darien.

OPORTO, March 18—Sailed, Boa Fe, Campos, Darien.

PLYMOUTH, March 26—Sailed, Halden, Jacobsen, Pensacola.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29—Arrived, Peppina Mignano, Demartino, New York via Falmouth for Cork.

Put in 28th, Tarifa, Brown, from Liverpool for Matanzas, to land pilot.

Sailed 25th, Jas A Wright, Morrison, London; Minnie Graham, for Hamburg; Glitner, Sligo; 27th, Craigowl, Bantry; Eastern Light, Hamburg; Prospero, Repetto, New York; Laine, Pensacola; 28th, Horatio Sprague, Atkins, Liverpool; 29th, Italo, Barrow; Dido, Ipswich.

ROUEN, March 25—Cleared, Hassel, Samuelsen, New York.

SHIELDS, March 27—Sailed, Peerless, Quebec.

SWANSEA, March 27—Sailed, Royal Standard (s), for Ancona.

SLIGO, March 25—Arrived, Bozzo, Cesare, Baltimore.

STETTIN, March 23—Arrived, Christiane, Ulrichsen, New York.

SWINEMUNDE, March 25—Arrived, Gyda, Erikson, New York.

ST NAZAIRE, March 23—Sailed, Geo B Doane, Corning, Newport.

TORBAY, March 28—Off, Macaulay, Rogers, Bremen for Baltimore.

TRIESTE, March 22—Arrived, Aureola, Turner, Santos.

Sailed 22d, Vittoria, Martino, New York.

WESTPORT, March 27—Arrived, Emilia, Ferro, Philadelphia.

ZANTE, March 14—Sailed, Avon, Crimp, Montreal.

ANTWERP, March 27—The Catherine, Robertson, hence for Baltimore, remains ashore at Ellewoutsdyk. The master declines further assistance of tugs.

HAVRE, March 27—The Abbie Clifford, American brig, from Antwerp for St Thomas, which put in here March 24, after collision, proceeded on the 25th, after effecting slight repairs.

LIVERPOOL, March 27—The Florence Richards (s), from Huelva, dragged her anchor this morning, off Newferry, and fouled the Ericsson, for New York; the former lost foretopmast and headgear; the latter sustained little or no damage.

[PER STEAMER CITY OF RICHMOND.]

BRIDGEWATER, March 29—Sailed, Paragon, Quebec.

BORDEAUX, March 27—Proceeding down, Napoli (s), Spittal, for New York.

BARCELONA, March 24—Sailed, Mary Johanne, Budda, Doboy Inlet.

CATANIA, March 24—Sailed, Emilio, Valle, Philadelphia.

DUBLIN, March 30—Sailed, Wallamo, Backman, Philadelphia.

DEAL, March 29—Arrived, Lizzie, Hansen, London for Quebec; 30th, Hermanos, Jacobsen, do for Bull River (and both anchored).

DANTZIC, March 25—Arrived, Titania, Albrechtsen, Philadelphia.

FREDERICKSTAD, March 20—Sailed, Amphion, Melsom, Miramichi.

GREENOCK, March 29—Sailed, Chippewa, Milne, Quebec; Acme, Devine, do; East, Marshall, do; City of Montreal, Biggan, do.

GIBRALTAR, March 22—Passed by, Mentor, Gundersen, from Messina for Boston.

GENOA, March 25—Cleared, Scud, Wilson, Palermo.

HULL, March 29—Arrived, Hindoo (s), Mills, New York.

HAVRE, March 28—Sailed, Blanch, Dahl, Quebec.

HAMBURG, March 27—Sailed, Peruvian Congress, Power, Cardiff.

Arrived at Cuxhaven March 27, Hermit, Roberts, Lobos.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—Arrived, Batavia (s), Mouland, Boston; Moravian (s), Watts, Portland.

Sailed 29th, Queen Victoria, Ellis, Philadelphia; Tecumseh, Bennett, Point de Galle.

Cleared 29th, Alerte, Dreilich, Miramichi; Lady Clarendon, Wyman, Quebec.

LONDON, March 29—Cleared, Hervatska, Schrantz, Philadelphia.

Entered out 29th, Durham (s), Sexton, Quebec; 30th, J M Haskell, Crowell, Boston.

Sailed from Gravesend 29th, John Bull, Montreal; 30th, Nina Sheldon, Philadelphia.

LEITH, March 29—Sailed, Annie Laurie, Stevens, Quebec; Royalist, Burns, do.

LEGHORN, March 25—Sailed, Mary C Hale, Higgins, New York.

LYTTLETON, NZ, Feb 7—Cleared, American Lloyds, Parke, Port Chalmers.

MAASSLUIS, March 28—Sailed, Equator, Roosgren, St John, NB.

PENARTH, March 28—Arrived, Alice Reed, Killeran, Havre.

QUEENSTOWN, March 30—Arrived, Helvetia (s), Thompson, and Idaho (s), Guard, Liverpool for New York (and both proceeded).

Sailed 29th, Mount Washington Perkins (from Jarvis Island), Hamburg; St Nicholas, Saunders from Iquique, do; Loch Fergus, Cann (from San Francisco), Hull; 30th, Killochan, McFadden (from do), do; Romano C, Scopinich (from Baltimore), Newry.

ROTTERDAM, March 28—Cleared, Germania, Evers, Boston; R Von Bennigson, Koster, Wilmington.

TEXEL, March 28—Sailed, Agnes, Herdes, New York.

WATERFORD, March 30—Sailed, Fornjot, Svendsen, Darien.

YARMOUTH, IW, March 29—Passed, Othello (s), Bristow, from Hull via Southampton for New York.

GENOA, March 27—The following vessels, arrived here have noted protests:—The American bark H H Wright, from New York; E L Margaret, Williams, from Galveston.

AMERICAN PORTS.

BOSTON, April 9—Arrived, steamers Marathon (Br), Garrett, Liverpool; Nereus, Bearse, New York; schr C H Lowe, Howes, Wilmington, NC; Ozar, Hammond, Port Johnson.

BALTIMORE, April 8—Cleared, schrs D B Steelman, Hexter, Port Royal; Post Boy, Robinson, Danversport.

Sailed—Barks Principio (Ital); Josephine; Talisman (Br); brigs Mississippi (Br); Geo Latimer.

9th—Arrived, steamers Octorara, Reynolds, New York; Blackstone, Hallett, Providence.

Also arrived, steamer Saragossa, Hooper, Savannah; Geo Appold, Loveland, Boston.

BRUNSWICK, Ga, April 8—Arrived, schr E E Hayes, Smith, New York.

BATH, April 6—Arrived, schr Phenix, Randall, Port Johnson for Richmond, Me.

7th—Arrived, schrs Satilla, Rivers, Satilla River; A H Peary, Peary, Boston for Bowdoinham, to load for New York; Emma Bacon, Bearse, do for Gardiner, to load for Washington.

Also arrived, schr Jennie M Carter, Carter, Boston for Bowdoinham, to load for New York.

BRISTOL, April 7—Arrived, schr Alexander Young, Blake, Philadelphia; Wm H Bowen, Jackson, New York.

CHARLESTON, April 8—Arrived, steamer Gulf Stream, Holmes, New York.

Cleared—Steamers Champion, Lockwood, New York; Equator, Hinckley, Philadelphia; Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore.

9th—Arrived, bark Hjemmet (Nor), Ingmundsen, Savannah.

CALAIS, April 3—Arrived, schrs Sarah A Reed, Guptill, Philadelphia; Nellie, Warr, New York.

5th—Cleared, schr Sea Bird, Stanley, New York.

EDGARTOWN, April 6—Sailed, schr John Cadwallader, Finney, Philadelphia.

GALVESTON, April 4—Arrived, steamer San Antonio (Br), Rea, Bordeaux via Brazos.

Cleared—Schr Pioneer, Rogers, Ruatan.

8th—Cleared, steamer San Jacinto (Br), Ricker, Liverpool via New Orleans; bark Brazos, Fuller, New York.

GEORGETOWN, SC, April 4—Arrived, schrs Paragon, Pickett, North Carolina; Ben Borland, Speights, Baltimore.

Sailed—Schrs B I Hazard, Brewster, New York; A W Ellis, Ferguson, Searsport, Me.

GLOUCESTER, April 6—Arrived, steamer Achilles, Bacon, Philadelphia for Newburyport; schrs Wm Penn, Hart, Wye River for Thomaston; Edward Stanley, Dyer, Rockland for New York; J C Rogers, Fletcher, New York for Bath.

GREENPORT, LI, April 3—Arrived, schr M Smith, Preston, Philadelphia.

6th—Sailed, schr Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, Philadelphia.

JACKSONVILLE, April 4—Arrived, schrs Wm Buck, Miller, and Rosa Eppinger, Bayless, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8—Cleared, steamer St Louis (Br), Reid, Liverpool; barks Prosperidad (Sp), Mora, Barcelona; Ibis (Nor), Christensen, Liverpool; schr Lily of the Valley (Br), Leitch, Honduras.

9th—Arrived, steamer Brashear, Forbes, New York; C W Lord, Catton, Havana.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 8—Sailed, bark Prudente (Ital), Cette; schrs Excelsior, Bay of Islands; Wm Jones.

9th—Arrived, ship Lawrence Brown, Williams, Liverpool.

Sailed—Ships St Bernard (Br), Liverpool; D W Chapman, Amsterdam; schr Wm Fisher, Jamaica.

NORFOLK, April 6—Arrived, schrs Charlotte Fish, Williams, and F Fish, Davis, Rockport.

Cleared—Bark Andreas Riis (Nor), Salvesen, Newry.

NEWBURYPORT, April 7—Arrived, steamer Achilles, Baker, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Brig Abby Watson, Hooper, Darien, Ga; schr Express, Bayard, Philadelphia.

NEW BEDFORD, April 6—Sailed, schr Young Teaser, Slocum, Philadelphia.

7th—Arrived, schrs J C Cottingham Ayres, Philadelphia; J M Baylies, Arnold; John E Hurst, Cook, and Eli Townsend, Arnold, Port Johnson; U F Washburn, Mulligan, Haverstraw; W D Mangam, Chase, New York; Fairwind Bowman, Wareham for New Haven.

Sailed—Schr Wm A Morrell, Kelley, New York.

8th—Arrived, schrs Rebecca H Queen, Gain, Philadelphia; Emma L Gregory, Thorndike, Newcastle; Mansfield, Achorn, Hoboken.

NEWPORT, April 6, PM—Arrived, schrs Kate Newman, Newman, Fall River for New York; Helen, Searle, Apponaug for do.

Also arrived, schrs E C Hay, Denhigh, Providence for New York; Sunny Shower, Wood, do for do; J Terry, Orrison, do for Haverstraw; Artist, Forrester, Somerset for New York (and all sailed 7th).

7th—Sailed, schrs Modesty, Nickerson, Vineyard Haven for Philadelphia; Clarissa Allen, Crocker, Boston for New York; Amos Briggs, Dunn, Providence for Haverstraw; Eliza Jane, Cleaveland, do for Vineyard Haven; Josephine, Ellis, Dennis for New York.

PM—Arrived, schr Emma L Gregory, Thorndike, Newcastle, Del, for New Bedford (and sailed AM 8th).

Also arrived, schrs Jas H Deputy, Mahan, and W Morse, Oliver, Bath for New York; Sarah Bruen, Petty, Rockport, Me, for do; Matthew Kinney, Barter, St George, Me, for do; Eddie F Treat, Hodgdon, Wiscasset for do; Maria Webster, Young, and Carrie G Crosby, Higgins, Wellfleet for Virginia.

Sailed—Schrs Thos Borden, Cherbuck, Fall River for Philadelphia; Ann Eliza, Kelly, Providence for Virginia; Eddie Pierce, Hawes, and Bartie Pierce, Hawes, do for do; Daniel Brown, Emerson, Fall River for Georgetown, DC; Calista, Whitton, Providence for New York; Kate Newman, and Helen.

8th—Arrived, schr Hy May, Providence for New York.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, RI—Dutch Island Harbor, April 7—Arrived 6th, schrs Rachel Jane, Burdick, Providence for New York; Nil Desperandum, Rich, do for Virginia; Ocean Ranger, Parker, East Greenwich for New York; Judge Tenney, Rich, do for do; A E Nickerson, Somerset for do; Porto Rico, Armstrong, East Greenwich for do; ——— Mills, Armstrong, Fall River for do; Richard Law, Pawtucket for do.

Sailed 6th, AM—brig Maria W Norwood, Andrews, Providence for Camden, Me; schrs E C Hay, Benhigh, Providence for Newark; J S Weldin, Dow, do for New York; Rachel Jane, do for do; Nil Desperandum, do for Virginia.

NEW LONDON, April 7—Arrived, schrs Ella Strickland, Virginia; J C Fell, Amboy for Norwich; Sunbeam, Hoboken for do; H C Washburn, Haverstraw for do; R J Evans, Provincetown, bound south.

Sailed—Schrs Warren Gates, and Hannah Brown, New York.

8th—Arrived, schr Veto, Thornton, Thomaston for New York.

Also arrived, schrs Union, and Mansfield, Hoboken; J S Chaffee, Philadelphia; G Shepard, New York for Portland; Fair Dealer, do for Boston; Texas, Hoboken; Harriet & Hannah, do for Norwich; J English, Port Johnson for Newport; Anna Bell, New York, to finish loading for Porto Rico.

Sailed—Brig George (Br), Champlin, Porto Rico; schr Success, do.

NEW HAVEN, April 7—Arrived, schrs Stephen G Hart, Pierson, Pensacola via New York; C H Chaffee, Buell, Virginia.

8th—Arrived, schrs Rightaway, Crosby, and Charley Miller, Thomas, Virginia.

ORIENT, LI, March 31—Sailed, schr White Foam, Richmond, Va.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 1—Arrived, ship Winged Hunter, Panno, San Francisco; bark Transita Alvarez (CR), Valparaiso.

PENSACOLA, April 1—Arrived, ship Baltic (Nor), Lindrup, London; barks Margaret (Br), Barker, Havana; Adventurer (Br), Jamie, Lisbon; Atlantic (Nor), Ellingsen, Brest.

Cleared—Barks Venus (Br), Ritchie, Leith; Henry (Nor), Martinsen, Swansea; Oscar 1st (Sw), Asberg, Sharpness; schrs Mira A Pratt, Kimball, Indianola; Henry Means, Smith, Laguna.

PORT ROYAL, SC, April 9—Arrived, steamer City of Dallas, Hines, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8—Cleared, steamer Amerique (Fr), Pouzolz, New York.

9th—Arrived, steamers Harrisburg, Worth, New York; J W Everman, Platt, Richmond; Woodburn (Br), Thompson, Newcastle on Tyne; Panther, Mills, Providence; barks Providence (Br), Coalfleet, Warren Point; Margarida (Aust), Silva, Rio Janeiro; Emilia T (Aus), Radovick, Limerick; schr Morning Light, Bowen, Hertford, NC.

Sailed—Steamships Hammonia, Amerique and John Howard.

PORTLAND, April 7—Arrived, schrs Helen Marr, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Forest Belle, Smith, New York.

Cleared—Brig Clytie, Dow (not Clay), Cardenas; schr L A Knowles, Chase, New Orleans.

8th—Arrived, brig B W Cochran (Br), Halifax; schrs Kate M Hilton, Matanzas; Helen A Hoyt, Philadelphia; Ella Francis, Calais for Philadelphia; Albert Clarence, Norfolk.

Also arrived, brig Anna McKnight, Davis, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Steamer Scandinavian (Br), Smith, Liverpool; Chase, Halifax.

Also cleared, schr Eliza B Coffin, New York.

Sailed—Bark Emma V (Br); brigs Mary E Chase, Addie Hale, John Swan, and Clytie; schrs Georgie Willard, Dreadnaught, Skillings, City Point, Elihu Burrit, and L Standish.

9th—Arrived, brig I Howland, Lakeman, Cardenas via Lewes, Del; schrs Volant (Br), Caibarien; Georgia, New York.

PORTSMOUTH, April 7—Arrived, steamer Perkiomen, Pierce, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, April 7—Arrived, steamers McClellan, March, Baltimore via Norfolk; Catharine Whiting, Harding; Florida, Crocker, and Panther, Mills, Philadelphia; schrs Cora Morrison, Rich; William Matteson, McIntire; William Daisley, Brown; Alice P Higgins, Higgins, and Lizzie W Hannum, Cobb, Virginia; Joe Carlton, Thurston, Baltimore; Mabel Thomas, McKenzie, do; Maria Adelaide, Kent, Philadelphia for Pawtucket; Artie Garwood, Stevens; Andrew Nebinger, Smith; J S Detwiller, Powell; Florence Dean, Westgate, and Armenia Bartlett, Smith, Philadelphia; H N Miller, Miller, Delaware; Billow, Morris, Trenton; Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, Poughkeepsie; Wm Voorhis, Goldsmith, Haverstraw; Nicholas Mehrhof, Mehrhof, Hackensack; Kate & Mary, Cogswell, Rondout; Panthea, McDaid, Port Johnson; B H Warford, Sprague, Perth Amboy; John Stockham, Hart, do; J I Worthington, Fitch, Weehawken; Belle R Hull, Brush, Hoboken; F C Smith, Smith, do; T W Spencer, Couser; Harvest, Corwin, and Mary Natt, Barker, New York; sloop R M Johnson, Cuff, do.

Sailed—Schrs John M Fiske, Snow; Benj S Wright, Collins, and Lizzie D Barker, Barker, Virginia; Carrie L Godfrey, Godfrey, Philadelphia.

Sailed 6th, schr Pointer, Dill, New York.

At the head of Long Island Sound 6th PM, bound east, brigs Ada H Hall (Br), Eliza A Stevens, of Boston; schrs S S Scranton, Jennie A Shepard, Free Wind.

PAWTUCKET, April 7—Sailed, schrs S S Tyler, Bushnell, and Wm McLoon, Rogers, New York.

RICHMOND, April 6—Arrived, schrs Jameson, Hyer, and Mary Brewer, Leo, do.

Sailed—Schrs Eleanora Van Dusen, Godfrey, New York; Henry E Russell, Mehaffey, Hartford.

7th—Arrived, schrs Lucy D, Handy, Portland; Leonessa, Achorn, Wood's Hole; E & L Cordery, Higbee, Boston.

Sailed—Schrs Rhoda Holmes, Burr, New York; Kate G Rankin, Hall, James River, to load for Maine.

ROCKLAND, March 31—Arrived, schr A Jameson, Candage, Norfolk.

Sailed 30th, schrs Monticello, Morton, New York; Almonak, Clark, and E Stanley, do; Sardinia, Holbrook, Cow Bay, LI; 31st, Chase, Ingraham, do; C Jameson, Jameson, Beaufort, SC; Nile, Metcalf, New York; Annie Lee, Look, Jacksonville; Lottie Ames, Nash, Philadelphia; H G Bird, Blackington; D Ellis, Torrey; J W Allen, Allen, and J C Crafts, Greeley, New York; Dione, Warren, Jacksonville; Charlie & Willie, Cousins, and Gem, Thomas, New York; J R Bodwell, Wallace, Alexandria; 2d, Thomas Hix, Hall, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1—Cleared, bark Discovery, McIntyre, Port Townsend.

Sailed—Barks Marmion, Jordan, Seattle; Sonoma, Newberry, Departure Bay.

SEATTLE, March 30—Arrived, barks Lizzie Williams, Ross, and Osmyn, Saunders, San Francisco.

Sailed—Ship Commodore, Cathcart, San Francisco.

SAVANNAH, April 8—Arrived, schr M K Rawley, Rawley, Bath, Me.

Sailed—Steamer San Salvador, Nickerson, New York.

SALEM, April 7—Arrived, schrs Laconia, Crockett, and Monticello, Morton, Rockland for New York.

TACOMA, April 1—Arrived, ship Shirley, Mathews, San Francisco via Port Townsend; bark Samoset, Martin, San Francisco.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 7—Arrived, barks Esther, New York for Boston; Florrie M Hurlbut, do for Portland; brig Cambria, New York for Salem; schrs Newton, Philadelphia for Boston; Sabao, Brunswick, Ga, for Harrington (lost boat); C H Eaton, Satilla, Ga, for Calais; Wm Mason, Portland for Washington, DC; L & M Knowles, Boston for Sagua; Wm H West, do for Virginia; Ella T Little, do for Philadelphia; Richard Vaux, Salem for do; J W Drisko, Smallpoint for do; Ephraim & Anna, Rockport for New York; Glanmire (Br), St John for do; Virginia, Parker's Head for do; J W Woodruff, Salem for Wilmington.

Returned 7th—Schr A Hammond.

WILMINGTON, Cal, March 31—Arrived, brig Tanner, Williams, Port Blakely.

WICKFORD, April 7—Sailed, schr Lark, Williams, New York or Calais.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

A—100 BOATS, CHEAP—SHELL, WHITHALL metallic Lifeboats and Spoon Oars. 368 South st., near Gouverneur slip. STEPHEN ROBERTS.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT COMING. APPLY TO A. CARY SMITH, 51 West 10th st.

YACHT FOR SALE—52 FEET LONG, 16 FEET WIDE. Apply to A. CARY SMITH, 51 West 10th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT States, for numerous causes, without publicity; legal everywhere; no charge in advance; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway.

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL DELIVERED at $6 and $6 50. Coal shipped in 100 pound sacks to all parts of the country. VANDERHOOF, 208 East 14th st. and 346 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

28 WEST 45TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYERS).—As plain cook in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing.

34 EAST 22D ST., FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as excellent cook and first class laundress. Inquire at her present employer's from 10 to 4.

89 4TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG AMERICAN woman, aged 29, Protestant, as first class cook; willing to do the coarse washing; wages $18; city reference. Call on or address J. S.

94 4TH ST., REAR.—A FIRST CLASS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; reference.

94 EAST 4TH ST., REAR.—TO COOK, WASH AND iron; no objection to a boarding houses; wages no object; city reference.

100 WEST 50TH ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS COOK, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; two years' best city reference.

105 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all kinds of family cooking; best reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as first class cook; is an excellent baker; best city reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS GOOD cook and laundress; good baker; city reference.

109½ WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference from last place.

112 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; city reference.

114 WEST 33D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands all kinds of desserts; no objection to the country; city reference.

115 WEST 15TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—AS first class cook; understands pastry and baking in all branches; reference. Call or address.

118 WEST 20TH ST., BASEMENT.—AS FIRST class cook; no objection to do a little washing if required; good city reference.

120 WEST 16TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS TOgether; one as cook, washer and ironer, other as nurse; good city reference.

123 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

124 WEST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable woman as cook and to do the washing in a private family; no objection to the country; best city reference.

124 WEST 33D ST., BASEMENT.—AS COMPETENT cook; will assist in washing; city reference.

124 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

125 GREENWICH AV., NEAR 13TH ST.—A REspectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; three years' reference. Call for two days.

128 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; two years' reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST., FRONT ROOM.—A RESPECTable woman as good plain cook; will assist with the washing if required; good bread and biscuit maker; wages no object; best city reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as a good family cook and baker; city or country; best city references.

130 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook; good reference.

134 WEST 17TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first class cook; understands all kinds of baking; best reference.

135 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO GIRLS, TOGETHER, ONE as good cook and to assist with the washing, the other as waitress and chambermaid; best reference from last place.

136 EAST 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family.

138 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference from last place.

144 WEST 19TH ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; city reference.

145 WEST 35TH ST.—GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHer and ironer; good city references.

145 EAST 50TH ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a private family; good city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

157 WEST 41ST ST.—A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; good reference from her last employer's.

162 EAST 31ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; best city reference.

169 WEST 22D ST.—AS GOOD COOK; IS AN EXcellent baker; first class reference.

206 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 12.—A COMPETENT woman to cook, wash and iron; no objection to a private boarding house or to the country.

208 WEST 35TH ST.—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK and the other as waitress in the house; best city reference.

215 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS TO DO the work of a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress and assist with fine washing; good city reference.

219 EAST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

222 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, not afraid of work, as thorough cook in all its branches or as first class laundress.

223 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A PROTESTant woman as cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

224 EAST 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; two years' first class reference.

224 9TH AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS DINner or order cook in a hotel or restaurant, city or country; city reference.

226 7TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A COMPETENT woman as cook and laundress in a small private family; is an excellent bread and pastry maker; good city references.

228 EAST 29TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women; one as experienced cook, excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred; good reference.

230 WEST 16TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable woman as cook and laundress; good city reference from last place.

230 WEST 43D ST.—A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST class cook in a private family; excellent city references. Apply between 9 and 12.

234 WEST 16TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A COMpetent woman as good cook and laundress; good reference.

235 EAST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; good reference.

237 EAST 24TH ST.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer; city or country; good city reference.

237 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; NO objection to a boarding house; best city reference.

242 WEST 47TH ST., ROOM 10.—AS FIRST class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; willing to assist with washing; good reference.

243 EAST 31ST ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as good cook; the other as waitress; city or country; best city reference.

244 WEST 30TH ST. (GROCERY STORE).—A REspectable woman as first class cook in a private family; country preferred; first class references; no notes answered.

244 WEST 47TH ST., GROCERY.—A YOUNG woman as good cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

245 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; would assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

249 7TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS COOK AND baker. Can be seen for two days.

250 EAST 32D ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook in a private family; best city reference.

250 WEST 30TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP, BACK room.—A respectable Protestant girl as cook in a small family; understands all kinds of family cooking; would assist with the washing; best city reference from last place.

252 WEST 16TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A REspectable woman as first rate cook; no objection to the country.

255 7TH AV.—A WIDOW AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family or boarding house where she can have her daughter to assist in waiting and go errands; city reference.

256 7TH AV.—AS GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is willing to assist with the washing; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference.

262 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business; would take charge; best city reference.

267 WEST 43D ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS GOOD cook and to assist with the washing; best city reference.

267 10TH AV.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS TO GO TOgether or separate; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

287 7TH AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST class cook in a private boarding house; an excellent baker; city reference.

291 5TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS. (present employer's).—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would take charge of marketing; best city reference. Can be seen.

308 EAST 26TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; competent in all branches; excellent pastry cook; will assist in the washing if required; first class city reference.

310 EAST 80TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook and laundress; best city reference.

311 EAST 24TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK AND TO DO the coarse washing; eight years' city reference.

317 EAST 37TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, washer and ironer; best city reference.

328 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best reference from last place.

340 EAST 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; is willing to assist with the washing; best city reference.

342 EAST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; good city references.

344 EAST 21ST ST., ROOM 5.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as good cook; understands cooking meats and fowls; is a good bread baker; will be found willing and obliging; best city reference.

344 WEST 38TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN a private family; understands her business thoroughly; four years' city reference.

344 EAST 60TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTworthy young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or would go as cook and to assist with the washing; is thoroughly competent in every respect; [illegible] years' best city reference.

344 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; city or country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

345 EAST 24TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as excellent cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Can see the lady.

400 3D AV.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer; city or country; best city reference.

402 WEST 35TH ST., CORNER 9TH AV.—A REspectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference from last place.

406 EAST 16TH ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; would attend to butter making or washing.

415 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, leaving her own home, wishes to go in the country for the summer; is a good cook, with a small family; best city reference.

416 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first class cook; best city reference.

418 EAST 19TH ST.—A WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business; is willing to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

419 EAST 17TH ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS cook, washer and ironer; the other to do upstairs work and help with the washing and ironing; country or city; references.

427 7TH AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook in a private family; is a good bread and cake baker; good reference from last employer.

442 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

453 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do cooking, washing and ironing; willing and obliging; city reference from last place.

488 6TH AV., REAR.—AS GOOD COOK; EXCELlent washer and ironer; good reference.

492 7TH AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as cook or to do general housework; good reference.

525 HUDSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; will help in washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country.

563 3D AV. (IN MILLINERY STORE).—AS COOK, public or private; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; best reference. Call for two days.

608 2D AV., NEAR 34TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, back room.—A young woman as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference from last place.

634 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; good reference. Call for two days.

850 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; would do chamberwork and fine washing; best city reference.

1,039 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; first class references; city or country.

1,417 2D AV., CORNER 74TH ST.—A YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; good laundress and plain cook; city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

3 WEST 51ST ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND do fine washing and ironing; private family; city reference.

8 WEST 44TH ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to do plain sewing; no objections to the country.

14 EAST 74TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, as chambermaid or to take care of children; willing to make herself useful.

20 WEST 56TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; best city reference. Can be seen until Wednesday.

44 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; best city reference from last place. Call or address, for two days.

50 WEST 54TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family.

70 WEST 43D ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO ASsist with the washing; understands both; good reference.

105 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city references.

109 7TH AV.—A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; city or country; best reference.

115 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; city or country; city reference.

120 EAST 26TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's.

128 8TH ST. (CLINTON PLACE), REAR HOUSE.—A respectable woman as chambermaid or laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; best city reference.

128 EAST 10TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country. Call for two days, between the hours of 10 and 3.

128 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and assist in waiting; reference from last place.

132 WEST 15TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE colored girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Call or address.

133 WEST 28TH ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL AS COMpetent chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference.

136 WEST 49TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to assist with fine washing; has three years' city reference; would go to the country for the summer months. Call for two days.

139 WEST ST., IN THE BAKERY.—ENGLISH PROTestant as chambermaid or to do housework; is kind to children; city or country.

139 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; four years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

141 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city reference.

145 EAST 40TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

145 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; no objection to the country; best city reference.

158 EAST 30TH ST.—A SMART YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

188 8TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress and assist in washing; city reference.

201 EAST 30TH ST., CORNER OF 3D AV.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork or as waitress; city reference.

201 EAST 30TH ST., CORNER 3D AV.—A REspectable young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; three years' city reference.

202 EAST 31ST ST.—AS THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; reference from last employer.

215 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to do sewing; would assist with growing children or waiting; best city reference. Ring the bell four times.

217 WEST 28TH ST.—PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress; understands embroidery; 5½ years' city reference from last place.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

222 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from last employers.

225 WEST [illegible] ST.—A COLORED GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or waitress in a private family or boarding house.

226 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would do cooking, washing and ironing; two years' city reference.

228 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; would assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

237 EAST 24TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND nurse; good city reference.

245 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; eight years' reference.

254 WEST 33D ST., GROCERY STORE.—A TIDY smart young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing.

270 WEST 42D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S)—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country.

290 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A CLEAN, NEAT, interesting young lady as chambermaid and laundress; reference.

303 7TH AV., CORNER 27TH ST., SECOND floor.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

307 EAST 60TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; city reference.

321 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

332 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city or country; best reference from last place. Call for two days.

338 EAST 24TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good reference from last place. Apply for two days.

339 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

339 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS. (ring third bell).—As chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; well recommended.

342 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call or address for two days.

344 EAST 32D ST., IN THE STORE.—A REspectable American girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework; willing to assist with any kind of work; best reference.

345 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a nice family; willing and obliging; best references. Address ADVERTISER.

364 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to take care of one child; has two years' city reference from her last employer.

387 1ST AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid or waitress in a respectable family; city reference. Call for two days.

414 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or to take care of children; no objection to the country; reference from present place. Call or address for two days.

418 EAST 15TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERmaid in a private family; is thoroughly competent; first class city reference.

437 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and plain sewing; best city reference.

466 WEST 43D ST. (RING TWICE).—JUST DISengaged, a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; can be well recommended from last employer. Can be seen all day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

568 WEST 47TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with washing; no objection to a short distance in the country.

614 LEXINGTON AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; city or country. Call for two days.

616 2D AV.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing; references.

775 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and mind children.

781 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private boarding house; no objection to go in the country; best city reference.

781 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting or would take care of children; is willing and obliging; city reference.

827 3D AV., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family; best city reference.

1,129 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; good city references. Call for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chambermaid or to wait on an invalid lady; first class reference. Address box 120 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

6 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE (PRESENT EMployer's).—A seamstress, who can cut and fit, wants a permanent situation; would assist with light duties. Call for two days.

25 CARMINE ST.—AN ECONOMICAL CUTTER, good fitter and stylish trimmer wishes a few more engagements by the day. Apply to or address DRESSMAKER.

27 EAST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS MAID seamstress or would see to growing children; ten years' best city reference from last place. Call or address.

42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker by the day or would take work home; very moderate.

61 EAST 25TH ST.—A LADY WILL DO EMBROIDery, dressmaking or plain sewing at a low figure. Call on or address Mrs. PERRY.

100 WEST 24TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV., UP stairs.—A first class dressmaker; has the latest imported patterns for suits and evening dresses, cloaks, bridal outfits; ladies own materials made in first class style; fitting perfect. Call on or address M. BRITTON.

118 WEST 17TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMstress; does all kinds of family sewing; an efficient operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady or assist with chamberwork; has considerable knowledge of dressmaking; highly recommended. Call for two days.

125 WEST 19TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER, TO GO OUT by the day; is a first class fitter and trimmer; also understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

142 EAST 26TH ST.—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER by the day; city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker and operator on the Wheeler & Wilson machine by the day; best reference.

163 WEST 27TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP STAIRS.—A competent seamstress; understands dressmaking; is a good operator; would assist with chamberwork; good reference.

169 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as seamstress; is a good fitter and trimmer; dresses hair; would mind a growing child; seven years' reference.

170 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant woman as seamstress, permanently, with a good family; understands dressmaking, children's clothes and machines; city or country. Address SEAMSTRESS.

211 EAST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS seamstress; can take entire charge of infant or growing children. Address M. N.

221 WEST 35TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS STYLISH dressmaker, having all the latest and most fashionable patterns; reference from some of the first houses in the city.

237 EAST 59TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker, stylish and expert, wishes the custom of some more families by the day; best references. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

245 WEST 33D ST., IN THE STORE.—AS COMPEtent seamstress on any machine; can cut and fit; assist in other work if required; city reference.

247 WEST 27TH ST.—AN EDUCATED AND REfined girl as maid and seamstress to an elderly lady or nurse for one child; is a neat hand sewer; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and dresses hair neatly; would be willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference.

321 7TH AV.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN in a private family; understands dressmaking and family sewing; is a first class operator; city reference.

332 WEST 38TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker, who can cut and fit well, desires a few customers; best references. W. WERTHEIMER.

333 EAST 23D ST.—DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS branches, by a person of experience, at home or out.

872 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A COMPETENT seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes to be engaged; understands dressmaking; best reference. Call or address.

881 6TH AV., NEAR 50TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A competent dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by day or week, at $1 50 per day; understands all machines.

A DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE WORK BY THE day; can cut fit and trim; terms $1 50. Address Mrs. DICKS, box 146 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A STYLISH DRESSMAKER, A SITUAtion in an establishment, or will go out to private families by the day, week or month. Address, for a week, Miss SMITH, box 135 Herald office.

WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY DAY OR WEEK; understands the business in all its branches; reference given. Address E. P., box 163 Herald Uptown Branch office.

General Housework, &c.

20 LITTLE 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable girl to do general housework; good reference.

48 KING ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A GOOD steady girl to do general housework in a small family.

89 CHRISTOPHER ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl to do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer.

101 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; reference.

112 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework and wash in a small private family; two years' reference from last place.

134 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE English girl to do general housework or chamberwork in a small private family; good references.

144 WEST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT COLORED woman to do general housework.

145 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; good city references.

151 EAST 32D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable woman to do general housework; city reference.

157 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

158 WEST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork; city or country.

158 EAST 30TH ST.—A SMART YOUNG GIRL TO do the housework of a small family; best city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 13.—A young girl to do general housework; excellent reference.

160 EAST 117TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework in a small family; best reference from last place.

205 6TH AV., NEXT DOOR TO 14TH ST.—TWO girls, to do the work of a family; six years' reference; city or country.

210 EAST 54TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; two years' reference.

213 WEST 29TH ST., REAR.—A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; good washer and ironer; best city reference.

226 7TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A GIRL TO DO general housework.

230 WEST 16TH ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A GERman girl to do general housework in a small family.

235 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a private family; three years' reference; city or country.

237 EAST 43D ST. (GROCERY STORE).—A YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

244 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl to do housework in a small family.

247 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework in a small private family or as plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

255 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., second floor back room.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small family or as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing.

258 WEST 47TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE young girls to do the work of a small family; best reference.

261 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

314 EAST 39TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small private family; good city reference. No cards answered.

315 WEST 41ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call for two days.

330 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; best reference from last place.

334 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework or chamberwork and make herself generally useful.

340 WEST 36TH ST.—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; is good cook and excellent washer and ironer; good city reference from last place.

341 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework, or as kitchen girl; good reference.

345 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family.

347 EAST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL WELL RECommended, to do general housework in a small family; good washer and ironer. Call for two days.

347 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, WHO has given up her own home, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer.

425 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 54.—A young girl to do general housework in a private family; good reference.

429 WEST 42D ST. (IN THE STORE).—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family.

430 EAST 58TH ST.—AMERICAN YOUNG [torn] GIRL TO do general housework or take ca[torn]s of children; willing and obliging.

435 8TH AV., THIRD [torn]L.—A YOUNG WOMAN to do general house[torn]work in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer [torn]nd ironer; city reference.

461 WEST [torn] 5TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable girl to do general housework or upstairs work [torn] small family; good city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

462 WEST 33D ST. (RING BELL).—A YOUNG American girl to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and waiting.

498 GREENWICH ST., BETWEEN CANAL AND Spring.—A woman to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

522 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl to do general housework; city or country.

552 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, to do general housework; willing and obliging; no objection to the country.

592 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO do housework in a small family; good city reference.

694 3D AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH STS.—A respectable young German girl to do general housework or to cook, wash and iron.

775 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small private family.

791 WASHINGTON ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable woman to do general housework in a small family. Call for two days.

853 1ST AV., TOP FLOOR (CARE OF MRS. RICE).—A respectable woman to do general housework; three years' reference.

857 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (WITH her daughter) to do general housework in a private family; best city reference from last place.

882 8TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good washer and ironer; city reference.

894 2D AV., NEAR 48TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, front room.—A respectable girl to do general housework; good city references.

1,213 3D AV., CORNER 70TH ST., FANCY STORE.—A young girl to do general housework; good city reference; willing and obliging.

1,365 3D AV., BETWEEN 77TH AND 78TH STS.—A young German girl to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer.

Housekeepers, &c.

49 WEST 3D ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A YOUNG lady, lately arrived from England, as housekeeper in a widower's family. Call all the week.

50 CARMINE ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEkeeper for a widower.

106 SOUTH 5TH AV.—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR A lady; speaks French, German and English; and for her husband, who is a carpenter and can do all the repairing. Apply to P. GONGLOFF.

114 EAST 37TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER; CITY OR country; no objection to children; highest reference. Only those desirous of an honest, worthy person.

134 CHRYSTIE ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.—A LADY as housekeeper for an elderly gentleman's family; city or country. Mrs. WELLS.

160 HUNTINGTON ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A respectable woman as working housekeeper; widower's family preferred; good reference.

222 EAST 42D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A German woman, with one child, as housekeeper; can speak good English. F. MILLER.

Laundresses, &c.

3 WEST 51ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of French fluting, puffing and box plaiting; no objection to the country; first class city references.

7TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS., IN THE bakery.—A competent person as first class laundress; best city reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting and polishing; would assist in chamberwork; city reference. Call or address.

108 WEST 24TH ST. (PRIVATE DOOR).—A REspectable young girl as first class laundress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

109 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to do washing, ironing or housecleaning.

113 WEST 52D ST., REAR.—FAMILY WASHING OR day work; seven years' reference. Call on or address Mrs. LIVINGSTON.

123 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good laundress; understands fluting; city reference.

159 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class laundress; would go out by the day to wash or iron. Call or address.

160 EAST 53D ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best city reference. Can be seen on Monday.

174 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS LAUNdress; willing to assist with the chamberwork; good city reference.

214 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; is well recommended.

216 EAST 10TH ST.—A GIRL TO WASH, IRON and make herself useful. Call before 3 o'clock.

218 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 18.—A YOUNG GIRL as first class laundress in a private family; understands fluting and polishing; no objection to a short distance in the country; first class city reference.

235 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and ironing; good references.

241 WEST 22D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A GIRL AS first class laundress or to do fine washing and chamberwork; best city reference.

241 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to take in washing or to go out by the day or week, or to go out housecleaning.

245 EAST 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; best city reference.

298 EAST 20TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDress to do family or gentlemen's washing.

307 EAST 60TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A WOMAN TO do families' washing or go out by the day.

309 EAST 44TH ST., ROOM 8.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do washing or housecleaning by the day or take it home; references.

317 EAST 37TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; best city reference.

324 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE LAUNdress to do washing at her own home; can flute and polish; will wash by the week or month; good reference.

326 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress in a private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

331 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 7.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day to wash or iron; is good house cleaner.

339 WEST 17TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to go out washing, ironing and housecleaning.

339 EAST 36TH ST., THREE STAIRS UP.—A FIRST class laundress, having a floor with all improvements, wishes gentlemen's or families' washing; best reference.

359 40TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., SALOON.—A REspectable German woman to work by the day at washing, store and housecleaning; city reference.

383 6TH AV.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS first class laundress in a private family; good reference.

411 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable woman to do fine and coarse washing; fluting done very cheap.

455 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman to wash and iron; would go out by the day or week; 11 years' city reference.

458 WEST 17TH ST.—A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing and ironing.

488 6TH AV., ROOM 9.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNdress to go out by the day; good reference.

502 WEST 39TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW AND daughter to do house cleaning or washing by the day or week. Call on or address Mrs. DAVIDSON.

543 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as laundress; best reference.

668 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A YOUNG English woman as first class laundress; first class city reference from last employer. Call on or address A. B.

1,073 1ST AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS.—A girl as first class washer and ironer and plain cook; willing to do general housework; city reference.

1,075 1ST AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS.—A respectable woman to wash and iron or to do housecleaning.

1,122 1ST AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A YOUNG woman to go out or do washing at home.

Nurses, &c.

7 CORNELIA ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND BLEECKER, room 10.—A respectable woman as infant's nurse; is capable of bringing it up on the bottle, or to mind grown children and sew; would do chamberwork; best city reference. Mrs. REED.

20 EAST 55TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMmend an English nurse; well able to take full charge either for an invalid lady or children; has lived with present employer two years.

45 EAST 52D ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse; kind and obliging; satisfactory reference.

48 56TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—AS monthly nurse, by an English lady; refers to her present employer, whom she has delivered and attended with all her children; speaks French and otherwise well educated.

51 WEST 38TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young girl to take care of growing children and to do plain sewing; country preferred. Call from 10 to 2.

58 WEST 33D ST.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A good place for her nurse, whom she recommends highly.

92 ST. MARK'S PLACE, THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable girl, 16 years old, to mind children and assist with chamberwork. Call on or address MARY CAMPBELL.

113 WEST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT AND RELIAble woman as first class nurse; is a good hand, and thoroughly experienced in the care of an infant; city reference.

123 WEST 24TH ST. (BELL 14).—A COMPEtent woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from birth; can come well recommended.

140 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse.

145 WEST 29TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl to take care of growing children. Call on or address E. M.

176 MULBERRY ST., NEAR BROOME (IN THE butcher's shop).—A respectable young widow w[torn]man as baby's nurse in a private family; has nursed and brought up children with the bottle for American [torn] and families in this city; good city reference. Call [torn] French [torn] for two days.

201 EAST 38TH ST.—RESPECTA[torn]BLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse in pri[torn]ate family; physician's reference.

204 EAST 81ST [torn], NEAR 3D AV.—A YOUNG healthy w[torn]oman, with a plentiful fresh breast of milk as nurse.

207 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children and make herself useful; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

227 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A first class monthly nurse now disengaged; can be highly recommended. Ring third bell.

230 WEST 43D ST.—AS NURSE, CHAMBERMAID or to wait on a lady by a neat and tidy English girl; speaks French fluently; excellent references. Apply at present employer's between 9 and 12.

230 EAST 59TH ST., IN STORE.—A YOUNG ENGlish girl as nurse to one or two growing children; is a neat sewer; willing and obliging; city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

232 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; no objection to the country; two years' city reference.

248 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND children and sew; willing and obliging; good city reference.

252 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS nurse; is willing to make herself useful; city or country.

269 MULBERRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk.

288 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN girl as nurse; can do plain sewing; wages $12; highly recommended. Call or address.

309 EAST 34TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young Scotch girl as nurse; would assist with chamberwork and sewing; good city reference.

323 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to take care of children and sew or assist in chamberwork; no objection to an institution.

326 EAST 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl to mind children and make herself generally useful.

331 EAST 54TH ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A REspectable young girl as nurse in a German or American private family, or would take care of an infant or growing children; understands all kinds of fine hand work. Call or address.

381 EAST 1ST ST. (RING SECOND BELL).—A REspectable young woman as wet nurse in a respectable family; good city reference. Call for two days.

407 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN IN A small family to mind a baby and do plain sewing or to do chamberwork and sewing. Call for two days.

415 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to mind children in a respectable family.

421 6TH AV. (IN HAIRDRESSER'S).—AN EXPErienced nurse (Protestant); understands her business perfectly; excellent reference.

428 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to mind children and assist with chamberwork.

443 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL WHO HAS BEEN nurse for some time to take care of sick lady or one who travels.

452 4TH AV., NEAR 31ST ST.—AS NURSE AND seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; city reference.

462 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN as child's nurse; no objection to travel; best city references.

466 WEST 43D ST. (RING TWICE).—JUST DISENgaged, a young girl, who is considered honest and faithful, to care for children, sew and do light chamberwork; or would travel with a family; best city reference. Can be seen from 10 till 4.

500 MADISON AV. (FORMER EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable woman as nurse to an invalid or to do chamberwork; plain sewer. Call or address.

506 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND children; best city reference from last employer. Call or address.

628 8TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL, 13 years old, to mind children and make herself useful. Call for two days.

634 8TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A competent young girl as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to city or country or travelling; six years' reference.

709 6TH AV., (IN THE STORE).—A RESPECTable girl as nurse; four years in last place.

764 3D AV., IN TAILOR STORE.—A YOUNG GIRL to take care of a child and to do light housework.

806 BROADWAY.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to mind children and make herself generally useful; willing and obliging. Call or address JANITRESS, for two days.

811 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL as nurse. Call or address.

819 3D AV.—A GERMAN GIRL TO GO TO EUROPE as children's nurse or maid; is experienced, of pleasant address and able to do all kinds of plain and machine sewing and knitting; can be seen at present employer's, where best reference can be given. Address FRIDA WAGNER.

1,012 6TH AV.—A SMART, RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, 17 years old, as nurse; is very kind to children; highly recommended from her last place.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRL DESIRES A PLACE as nurse for growing children and seamstress; reference. Address, for two days, R., Grand Hotel, 31st st. and Broadway, room 82.

A SCOTCH WOMAN AS INFANT'S NURSE; CAN take the entire charge from birth; best reference. Address NURSE, box 105 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN AS NURSE AND TO do sewing; best reference. Address K. R., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT PERson, a situation as competent and reliable infant's nurse; accustomed to travel; first class reference. Address, by letter only, H. G., room 85 Hotel Royal, 40th st.

Waitresses, &c.

114 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class waitress in a private family; best city reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG woman as first class waitress; highest reference.

131 WEST 32D ST.—A COMPETENT WAITRESS OR chambermaid; understands her duties perfectly; is neat and obliging; good city reference. Call on or address WAITRESS.

151 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city references.

154 WEST 52D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS EXCELlent waitress or chambermaid; best city reference.

161 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address.

202 EAST 31ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITress; thoroughly understands her business; reference from last employer.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—AS COMPETENT WAITress or chambermaid in a private family or first class boarding house; city reference.

248 WEST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable girl as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; best references.

Miscellaneous.

212 SULLIVAN ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable colored woman for housecleaning and day work. Call for two days.

213 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A WOMAN TO GO out by the day.

236 WEST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A WIDOW woman to go out by the day or week; city reference.

414 EAST 15TH ST., ROOM 13.—A WOMAN to go out by the day to do scrubbing or housecleaning. Call for two days.

466 WEST 43D ST. (RING TWICE).—A REFINED young girl, who is good natured and kind, to live or travel with a lady or to care for an invalid lady; best city reference. Can be seen from 10 to 4.

525 6TH AV., UP STAIRS.—A GIRL AS MAID AND seamstress; understands dressmaking and Wheeler & Wilson machine; four years' reference.

A FEMALE ABOUT TO LEAVE NEW YORK FOR England would like a position as servant for the trip to some family going over; has had experience in taking care of children and travelling by steamer; terms reasonable. For information address F. S. H., box 81 station A.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALlery, by a lady with a practical knowledge of negative and positive retouching and light coloring, who speaks English and German fluently and can take care of the reception room; but a modest salary required, the lady having a small income. Address PHOTO, Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS LADY'S MAID TO GO to California; would assist in care of children. Address LANSON, Herald Uptown Branch office.

Intelligence Offices.

BUREAU FOR FIRST CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10 5TH AV.—A FRENCH PERSON AS NURSERY governess in a private family, in or near New York; has great experience in teaching children; three years' reference from her last place.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A DEMAND FOR TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—Learn and take positions; taught practically, day or evening. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Commence immediately.

A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, COMpetent to take care of growing children; city reference required. Call at 37 East 36th st, Monday, April 10, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AV., want an intelligent American woman, under 25, as laundress; wages liberal.

COOK WANTED—FOR A SCHOOL; A STRONG young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; place permanent and good wages; no inferior person need apply. 108 West 59th st.

CHILD'S NURSE WANTED—BEST CITY REFERences required. Apply at 152 East 61st st., after 9 o'clock.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—HIGHEST WAGES. Good situations now ready at ODELL & CO.'S, 109 West 34th st.

GIRLS! GIRLS!—GET SITUATIONS IN PHILADELphia and see the great Centennial Exhibition; plenty places; good wages. Address ODELL'S Employment Bureau, 1,707 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A WELL RECOMMENDED NURSE TO go 200 miles in the country; a steady person who will not mind being lonesome; no Catholic church near. Apply at 58 West 33d st. before 3 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, COOK, WASHER and ironer; $15; references required. Call Tuesday, from 9 to 11, at 43 West 5[illegible]th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 114 East 55th st.

WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN GIRL TO tend and instruct growing children. Apply from 9 till 12 at No. 25 West 48th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, willing to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; city reference required. Apply to-day, from 9 to 11 o'clock, at 123 West 53d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER TO GO INTO the country; one that is thoroughly competent will be well paid; reference required. Apply to A. M. MILLARD, between the hours of 10 and 11 this morning at Grand Central Hotel.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; MUST BE a good sewer; references from last place. 146 East 65th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON GROVER & Baker machine, who is a good dress and button hole maker; also young ladies to learn trade. 102 West 14th st., second floor.

WANTED—MILLINER; A GOOD COMPETENT MILliner, who understands the business. Inquire at 589 2d av.

WANTED—FINE HAND SEWERS. 69 WEST 44TH st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER AND ironer; country for summer; English or German preferred; city reference. 17 East 24th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; city reference required. Call after 9 o'clock at 386 5th av., near 36th st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN as first class cook in a hotel; reference required. Bull's Head [illegible] and 3d av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A MAID, FOR TWO YOUNG LADIES; who understands cutting and making dresses and do all kinds of sewing; none need offer but those who have lived in that capacity and can bring city reference. Apply, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 64 West 39th st., basement door.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS VEGETABLE cook; also a laundress for house washing; city reference. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 18 East 28th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR TWO months; those having the best city reference may apply at 39 West 39th st., from 11 to 1.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for a family of three persons; reference required. Call at 166 East 83d st.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE, A WOMAN, who is a good plain cook and laundress. Apply, with reference, before 9 A. M., to Mrs. LISTER, 319 6th av., corner 20th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, OVER 30, AS seamstress and to assist with chamberwork in a small family; to a thoroughly competent person, with best city reference, good home and wages. Call after 11 o'clock at 135 West 23d st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR AMERICAN WOMAN AS good cook and laundress in family of four. None need apply without best city reference, after 11 o'clock, at 135 West 23d st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A smart, active American or German girl to do general housework; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at 208 East 53d st.

$16.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND STRONG young German woman, who understands how to take care of children and to assist in chamberwork. Inquire at 648 Madison av., near 60th st.

35 WEST 16TH ST.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY good capable cook, washer and ironer; must have city reference; wages $14.

114 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.—WANTED, a Protestant woman to take charge of a young baby; must understand machine sewing and make herself useful; none need apply without first class city reference. Call between 2 and 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, STRANGER IN THE CITY, SPEAKing French and English, wants a situation where he can be useful. Address LOUIS VICTOR, 43 East 10th st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION TO TAKE charge of cattle and assist on a farm; 7 years' reference from last place. Call on or address, for two days, R. B. VANDERBECK, 322 West 34th st.

A MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN A RAILROAD, livery or boarding stable as superintendent, foreman or to take the medical care; is a competent veterinarian, good judge and examiner and a practical horse man in every particular; best of references as to character and ability. Address or call on SEAMAN, 139 Bank st., corner of Washington.

A COLORED MAN WAITER—CAN COME WELL recommended. Address E. D., 207 Bleecker st.

A RESPECTABLE BOY, AGED 16, WISHES A SITuation with plumber or butcher; understands driving; best reference. Address J. F., 239 West 35th st.

BY AN HONEST YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS porter or driver in some wholesale house. Inquire at 20 Allen st.

FRENCH WAITER WANTS SITUATION IN PRIVATE family; city or country; best city reference. Address A. G., box 176 Herald Uptown Branch office.

GOOD, STRONG, HONEST BOY, AGED 17, WISHES employment in a store, &c.; excellent references. 364 10th av.

PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS are respectfully informed that stewards, head waiters, waiters and cashiers can be obtained through the "Columbia Association," its members being exclusively men of this profession, having from four to twenty years' experience in the business and speaking the modern languages. All communications should be addressed to E. WERNER, Corresponding Secretary, 119 3d av., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, IN the country; capable of taking charge of horses and will make themselves generally useful. Address POWERS, 760 3d av., advertising office.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO WILL HAVE NO NEED of such a person after May 1, would like to procure a situation for the janitor, who has had charge of building corner of 5th av. and 26th st. for twelve years. Any party requiring honesty, sobriety and faithfulness to duty and strict obedience to orders, will find him a valuable person and not afraid of work. If two should be required, the wife can be quite as highly recommended. ALLEN DODWORTH, 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

144 WEST 30TH ST., BASEMENT.—AS FIRST cook and pastry cook by a colored man.

154 EAST 42D ST.—BY AN ITALIAN, SPEAKS French, as first class waiter, in a private family; first class city reference.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the watch and jewelry business wishes a position as salesman in a first class wholesale or retail house; has had many years' experience and can command a large city trade. Address COMPETENT, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER WISHES A situation; highest reference as to ability and character; moderate salary. Address A., box 149 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS CLERK or light porter; has a good education and can produce first class reference. Address R., care American Ventilation Company, 16 Cortlandt st.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING A GOOD KNOWLEDGE of bookkeeping, desires a situation as clerk or assistant bookkeeper; best reference. Address J. C., box 139 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A POSITION WANTED BY AN ENERGETIC YOUNG man, who writes a good hand and is willing and obliging, as shipping or entry clerk, or writing of any kind; first class reference. Address WILLING, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, with city experience and good references, at 851 6th av., corner 48th st.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF ability, a position as clerk in a lawyer's office; salary not so much an object as an opportunity to learn. Address WOOD, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk or shipping clerk; a position to learn salesman preferred; quick and correct at figures and can give good reference. Address P. M., 234 East 4th st.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG MEN TO LEARN BOOKkeeping and calculations from practical bookkeeper, evenings; Brooklyn City Hall; terms moderate. Address COLLINS, Herald office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESS GOODS SALESmen. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS SALESmen for dress goods department; to men of experience liberal inducements will be offered. AMBROSE DALY, 29 Catharine st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN A GENTLEMEN'S furnishing goods store; one who speaks German preferred. Apply to J. BRANDT, No. 8 Bowery.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN A HAT STORE; ONE who speaks German preferred. Apply to J. BRANDT, No. 8 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN A FIRST class retail hat store; one who understands the business and well recommended. Address H., box 164 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FURNITURE.

A.—WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS TAKEN for Furniture, Carpets and Bedding at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock at low prices.

A.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE.—HAVing leased my house, I will sell my Household Furniture, which cost me originally $19,000, in lots to suit purchasers, consisting of Parlor Suits, 8 pieces; elegant Steinway and Sons' Pianoforte, elegant inlaid Bedroom Sets, with Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, &c.; hair and spring Mattresses, elegant inlaid Buffet, Dining Table, Chairs in leather, imported Bronze Figures, antique and modern Ornaments, imported by me, and a collection of many years, at a great expense. Call and see for yourselves at private residence 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

AUCTION ROOMS, 39 EAST 13TH ST.—FURNITURE, Carpets, Mirrors, Pianos, Paintings, Armories, Cabinets, Etageres, &c., at private sale at auction prices.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture and Bedding at O'FARRELL'S Salesrooms, 410 8th av., between 30th and 31st sts. Payments taken weekly or monthly.

A.—HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL KEEPERS—THOSE about purchasing, positive chance; entire Furniture of private mansion (23 rooms) for sale; great sacrifice; satin Parlor and Drawing Room Suits, cost $850, for $200, $150; tapestry Suit, $75, $150; Steinway Piano, $200; Bookcases, Parlor Tables, Buffet, leather Dining Set, Extension Tables; cabinet Chamber Sets, with Dressing Cases, $75, $150; single Bedsteads, Bureaus, hair and spring Mattresses, rep plush, haircloth Suits, $30, $50; Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, &c.; house open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; goods can remain till May 1. Call at private residence No. 47 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—FOR SALE, THIS MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the Furniture of 19 rooms, at private residence 105 East 13th st., near 4th av. Eight Parlor Suits, 19 Carpets, Pianoforte, 15 Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, Bedding, Sideboard, Extension Tables, 200 lots Glass, China, Silver Ware.

A FAMILY, ABOUT BREAKING UP, WOULD SELL their Parlor, Dining Room and other Furniture, Mattresses, &c.; all first class. For list of articles address H. M., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY, BREAKING UP, WILL SELL A BEAUTIful Moquet Carpet, 90 yards; also beautiful French gray bordered and English Brussels, 46 yards, bordered; handsomely carved Bedstead and Bedding, handsome Dressing Case and Armoire, with elegant blue silk Set and new Piano. Apply at 113 East 19th st.

BARGAINS—FURNITURE PRIVATE SALE, AUCTION prices, at M. E. FAVOR'S Auction House, 13 East 14th st. N. B.—Best location for sales of furniture and merchandise; private sale or auction. Goods wanted.

GOOD SECOND HAND AND MISFIT CARPETS, OILcloths, &c., very cheap at the old place, 112 Fulton st.; price list sent free.

PARTIES HAVING ANY CARPETS TO DISPOSE OF can receive the highest prices, wanting to furnish flats. Address CARPETS, box 156 Herald Uptown Branch office, or 257 7th av.

PARTIES HAVING FURNITURE OR CARPETS TO dispose of in exchange for Board address F. B., Herald office.

THE LEADING FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE on the instalment plan in the United States is GEORGE A. CLARKE'S, 747 Broadway. French flats furnished to order.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH MADE IN THREE HOURS AT 128 West 34th st., between 6th and 7th avs., near Broadway. Special mechanical dentistry; coral, rubber, rose pearl, whalebone rubber, gold and platina Sets; Plumpers, Regulators, &c. Take green car from Grand street ferry or Sixth avenue cars or Broadway cars. NEWBROUGH, 128 West 34th st.

DR. WHITE, DENTIST, 155 6TH AV.—SETS OF Teeth, $5, $10, $15; silver Fillings, 50c.; gold, $1. All work warranted first class.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGER.—PROFESSOR LISTER, 319 6TH AV.; send for circular. Address all letters to box 4,829 Post office, New York.

A.—$1,000 REWARD. NO IMPOSITION.—THE greatest Business Clairvoyant is Mrs. FOSTER; lawsuits, names in full, numbers; causes marriages; satisfaction or no pay; 50c. to $1. 54 Lexington av., near 25th st.

EUROPEAN, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYant tells names, shows likenesses; 50c. and $1. 150 West 25th st.

MME. CARPELL, CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN, 127 East 10th st.—Diagnosis and cures all diseases under spirit direction, and by spirit sight gives information on business, &c.

MME. COLLINS, A RELIABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY Clairvoyant, 275 6th av., near 17th st.